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When Congress Meets Again

Unless a Sharp Sag in Recovery Occurs, the President Is Expected to Hold a Majority on Important Issues

By Theodore C. Wallen
Washington Correspondent, The New York *Herald Tribune*

THE Seventy-third Congress is about to reassemble. Six and one-half months have elapsed since this same Congress, swiftly obedient to the leadership of the White House, erected the legislative framework of the New Deal. The unprecedented and bewildering experiments reaching into almost every corner of the economic life of the nation have undergone their first trials. President Roosevelt is now about to learn what the country really thinks of the New Deal in action—or, at least, what Congressmen and Senators with their ears to the ground and the election next fall anxiously in mind think that the country really thinks of the New Deal.

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Theodore C. Wallen

The sense of grave crisis that gave the President instant command over Congress last March has passed. Observers disagree as to how far the country has gone along the road to recovery and as to what the next steps should be, but the feeling that an acute emergency exists has to a large extent faded. Nor can the President count on party discipline to hold together the large Democratic majorities in both Houses of Congress. The Democratic party is composed of diverse elements. Its nominal leadership, particularly in the House, cracked open time and time again in the extraordinary session last spring; three committee chairmen refused to introduce important bills presented to them by the White House. The Democratic party has none of the "sink or swim together" spirit. Each Democratic Representative and Senator who must seek reelection next fall may be expected to heed the voices which he hears from his own district or State before following the advice of the White House. The same observations apply to the Republican party. No issues have arisen to unite the conservative Republicans and the Progressive Republicans, many of whom supported Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency.

It will be the first regular session of Congress since the Constitution was changed to eliminate "lame duck" sessions and weaken the power of filibuster. On the eve of its assembling, several basic political signs stand out. The first is that the bankers and speculators—the "money changers" whom President Roosevelt excoriated in his Inaugural Address—are still the most unpopular people in the country. In fact, many political observers believe that Wall Street is under great handicap, largely because of the Senate banking investigation's further revelations of boom-era financial practises.

THAT HOLLOW SOUND
—Bishop in the St. Louis *Star and Times*

A second political sign, which Congressmen and observers from many parts of the country have reported, is that President Roosevelt's personal popularity has substantially withstood severe criticism of some phases of the New Deal in operation. Many citizens appear to have taken literally the President's oft-repeated assertion that many of the ventures of the New Deal are experiments which he will modify or abandon if they prove ineffective or impracticable. Thus, according to these reports, much of the severest criticism of some of his policies has fallen on the activities of his subordinates.

How this attitude will affect the behavior of Congress is a field for speculation. Some observers believe that the President will impair his personal popularity by taking a series of definite positions on controversial points during the Congressional session; others believe that his personal popularity will prove sufficient to quiet the critics.

A third fundamental political fact is indicated by the growing use of the terms "right wing" and "left wing," Tories and Radicals, Conservatives and Liberals. Congress will have a "right wing" and a "left wing" on almost every important economic issue. But the composition of each wing will change according to the issue, just as it changes within the Administration. The "left wing" inflationists on the money issue include men who are comparatively conservative in their attitude toward the social readjustment program of the New Deal. The most rabid inflationists think that inflation is all that the country needs to pull itself out of the depression, and therefore place little stock in the NRA, the AAA and the other alphabetical agencies.

Some of the members of the Administration and of Congress who are more radical on issues of far-reaching reform, are orthodox or only mildly unorthodox in their views on money. In general, the extreme right wing advocates stabilization of the dollar at a fixed point on gold, balancing the budget, modifying the Securities Act, ceasing emergency expenditures for relief and public works, liquidating some of the recovery agencies, and affording industry the maximum of freedom from interference by the Government and by labor under the NRA and AAA.

The thesis of the extreme right wing is that the nation is now experiencing a natural recovery and that the experiments of the New Deal are retarding that recovery instead of promoting it. They would do everything necessary to reassure private capital.

In general, the left wing challenges that view-point. It attributes what recovery the country has experienced to the New Deal

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TABLE OF CONTENTS ON PAGE 35

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program. The extreme left wing does not think that the program as it stands is sufficient. It would push ahead with even more drastic interferences with business of one kind or another and attempt to establish the permanent reforms which it believes to be necessary to attain and preserve widely-distributed prosperity.

During his nine months in office, Mr. Roosevelt's usual position has been "slightly to the left of the center" on each important issue. The political straws in the wind indicate that he will pursue the same course during the coming Congress. He is pledged to long-range reforms, and he has made it increasingly clear that he looks on the NRA as an agency for enduring reconstruction rather than for economic recovery.

Despite the great range of legislation passed last spring, the New Deal is still far from complete, in the eyes of his supporters.

A rapid survey of the old issues and new legislation which Congress will have to consider indicates that the coming session will be long and arduous. Following are some of the main problems:

Liquor: Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment has reopened a vast new source of revenue. President Roosevelt is opposed to exploiting the liquor business for government revenue at the risk of perpetuating the bootlegger. To dissuade the States from frustrating the Administration's objectives by the imposition of gallonage taxes, the Federal Alcohol Administration has proposed a tax of $2.60 per gallon on liquors, with a 20 per cent. allocation to the treasuries of wet States which refrain from imposing additional gallonage taxes. The second phase of the legislative battle over liquor will center about the extent of Federal regulation. The liquor interests are prepared to battle for the maximum of freedom under the cry of "States' rights." The Administration is believed to favor stringent control of manufacture and wholesaling under the powers of the AAA, leaving control of retailing to the States.

Veterans: The veterans' lobby has been quiet in recent months, but it is expected to make a powerful effort to recover some of the ground lost in the economy bill. The Administration is again in difficulty on this issue, because of the extreme unevenness of the reports of the special State boards set up to review the cases of 150,000 "presumptives." Some State boards approved the retention of 90 per cent., or more, of the presumptives in the rolls of the Veterans' Administration. Others ruled out all but 15 or 20 per cent. of the cases. The possibility of another effort to compel the payment of the "bonus" in paper money is also seen. It dovetails into the program of the extreme inflationists. Congress probably will be more susceptible to pressure from the veterans than it was last spring, as the next election is closer at hand, and the sense of crisis has passed. President Roosevelt is expected to remain firm in opposition to payment of the bonus and to any major alterations in the structure of veterans' compensation established last spring.

Railroads: The reorganization of the nation's transportation system was postponed last year by the creation of a Federal Coordinator of Railroads. The revamping of the entire transportation system, by the elimination of unnecessary duplications in service, the coordination of motor and water transportation with rail transportation, the creation of a Federal transportation agency, was pledged by Mr. Roosevelt in his campaign. The problems of policy involved proved to be too complicated for settlement last spring. Further legislation is expected.

Pure Food and Drugs: The Copeland or Tugwell Food and Drugs bill is already the center of acute controversy. It would extend the authority of the Food and Drug Administration over cosmetics and medical appliances. By implication the bill has the backing of the President, but, from indications, his most earnest support will be required if the bill is to pass.

Trade Agreements: The trade agreement with Colombia is looked upon as the forerunner of several similar bilateral agreements exemplifying the new policy of tariff bargaining, on which Congress will have opportunity to pass.

World Court: Adherence to the World Court was promised by both parties, but popular sentiment in favor of keeping "hands off" Europe is strong, and it is believed that the World Court resolution will be allowed to rest in committee.

Naval Construction: Shall Congress appropriate additional funds to build the Navy nearer to the London Treaty limits in preparation for the Naval Conference of 1936? The fact that Japan is up to its treaty limits and is apparently preparing to ask for parity with the American and British Navies is expected to provide ammunition for the Big Navy advocates. President Roosevelt is known to favor a strong Navy, altho he has not indicated that he favors supplementing the $238,000,000 for naval construction allocated from the public-works fund last summer.

Spenders vs. Savers: The extreme budget-balancers would make no additional appropriations for recovery measures. Budget Director Lewis W. Douglas has estimated that the regular budget can be held to $2,650,000,000 next year, and that if no additional money is appropriated for recovery, there will be a surplus of approximately $1,000,000,000 to apply to reduction of the national debt. The Progressive Republicans who believe that the Government should spend to promote recovery have drafted a $4,000,000,000 public-works and relief program for next year. The indications are that President Roosevelt will steer a middle course, by recommending appropriations of between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 for public works and relief. In addition, more money will be needed to carry the Civil Works Administration beyond February 15 of the current fiscal year. Mr. Roosevelt also has hinted he would like to see the Civilian Conservation Corps continued.

Banking Reform: The Administration looks on the Glass-Steagall Banking Act, passed last spring, as a stop-gap. Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Chase National Bank, recently brought out in detail how this act fails to achieve its stated objectives of divorcing investment from commercial banking, curbing speculation, and correcting various banking evils. The Administration has had several committees at work on permanent banking legislation, and is expected to cooperate with the Senate Banking Committee in drafting a comprehensive bill. The creation of a central bank has been discussed, but there has been no authoritative word that the Administration will support the idea. The revision or abolition of the new deposit guaranty system will undoubtedly be broached in Congress. The political power of the "little banks" is expected to assure preservation of a deposit guaranty system.

Control of Speculation: Federal regulation of the stock and commodity exchanges was pledged in the Democratic platform and was omitted from the Administration's legislative program last spring only because of the rush of important legislation. The Administration is known to be ready to back stringent regulation.

Securities Act: The campaign of the bankers and business leaders in behalf of moderating the Securities Act, passed last spring, has stimulated a counter-campaign in favor of further strengthening of the act. President Roosevelt has had investigations made of the effect of the act on corporate refinancing and the flow of capital into new investment. The prevailing belief is that he will approve amendments designed to remove some of the uncertainties surrounding the liabilities imposed by the act, but will not countenance any weakening of the act, and will favor closing any loopholes.

AAA: Few changes in the Agricultural Adjustment Act will be recommended by the Administration, excepting the addition of beef cattle and sugar to the list of basic commodities subject to the provisions of the law. The inclusion of beef was asked by the Administration last spring, but Congressmen from the cattle States protested. Now the cattle industry is the weakest spot in the whole agricultural situation. Demands for abolition of the processing taxes are also anticipated. A few members of the Administration favor obtaining the revenue to pay farmers' benefits from sources other than the specific commodities affected. The Administration expects to be able to withstand attempts to modify seriously the agricultural experiment.

NRA: The National Industrial Recovery Act still has another year to run, and the Administration is understood to be opposed to amendments to the act at this session. In spite of various kinds of complaints

(Continued on page 33)

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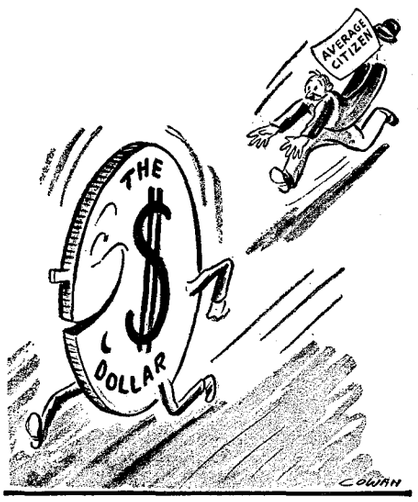
"Sound Money" Fight Less Furious

A Calmer Tone in the Debate Is Discerned as Business Improves and American Bankers Association Head Regards Points at Issue Not "Necessarily Irreconcilable"

WHILE the argument over inflation continues, a change has come over the spirit of the combatants. The discussion, in the words of the Baltimore *Sun*, has "passed beyond the hair-tearing stage." We hear less about "boloney dollars," and "Tories," and "obscure professors." We hear more admissions that something is to be said for the other fellow's point of view. The Borah-Warburg correspondence, for example, is cordial and tolerant. Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer, one of the world's great currency experts, spoke on the "sound money" side a few days ago, but admitted that the old gold parity was a thing of the past, and that the dollar should be revalued at somewhere around a 66⅔ cents basis.

Father Coughlin has kept up his attacks on ex-Governor Smith, and President James Brown of the New York State Chamber of Commerce has warned against "the inflammatory exhortations of demagogs." Words of warning have also come from Republicans like Simeon E. Fess, Theodore Roosevelt, Ogden Mills, Frank B. Kellogg, Senator Reed of Pennsylvania.

But Jesse H. Jones of the R.F.C. has



HE ALWAYS DID WANT IT CONTROLLED

—Cowan in the Boston *Transcript*

traveled through the country to find that the people are not greatly excited about gold. And it is interesting to remember that Mark Sullivan of the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* journeyed across the continent and back and found substantially no inflation psychology, and, therefore, no danger of a runaway inflationist Congress.

Characteristic of the calmer tone of the "sound money" debate is a statement made by so notable a spokesman of finance as President Frank M. Law of the American Bankers Association. He said in a New York speech:

"If the entire monetary question is considered on its merits, the points of disagreement, while real and far-reaching, are not numerous, or, in my judgment, necessarily irreconcilable.

"The dire predictions which partizans on both sides are making will not come true. Loose talk has no proper place in the discussion, and gets us nowhere."

Mr. Law credits the Administration with "following a middle course between the ultra-conservative group and the ultra-inflationists," and he finds certain facts justifying the recent return of confidence:

"Commodity prices and wages have increased; unemployment has materially decreased; exports are on the upgrade; enormous liquidation of private debts has occurred; the banking situation is infinitely stronger; many, at least, have come to realize the folly of debt and extravagance, and that contentment and happiness do not keep company with these enemies of mankind. As a result, the confidence and morale of the people are improved."

Advice to Critics

Critics of the Administration, so it seems to *The Christian Science Monitor*, have learned at least four important things:

"1. That they have no alternative program on which half a dozen schools of sound-money advocates can unite.

"2. That the President is not only a sound-money man himself, but that his much-criticized adviser, Professor Warren, is a gold man.

"3. That in the present political situation the President stands as the surest bulwark against wild inflation.

"4. That captious criticism and emotion-stirring propaganda are boomerangs against really sound money. This has been insufficiently understood so far, but it is becoming increasingly clear that inflationist fires are only fed by an unreasoning insistence upon continued deflation which offers no compromise and no hope to those who see some measure of reflation as necessary and just. Not only are those who suffer worst from deflation exasperated by such unfairness; moderate opinion is alienated."

So far as the editorial pages are concerned, we find on what we might consider the left, demands for more thoroughgoing inflation and demands for action on silver. Then comes a large central group voicing satisfaction in the President's purposes and policies. And at the right, chiefly in the East, are calls for prompt stabilization, or at least for statements from the President revealing more clearly his monetary goal.

There would seem to be a certain trend toward stabilization in the Government's gold-buying policy. It will be remembered that the policy was announced on October 22. On October 25 the RFC set its first price on gold at $31.36 an ounce, which was 27 cents above the world price—the old parity price being $20.67. Four days later the purchase policy was extended to world markets, and the price was pushed up from one day to another until it reached $33.76 on November 21. On December 1 the price

Acme

Frank M. Law

was set at $34.01, and was still at that figure in the middle of December. The fact that the RFC price has been out of line most of the time with the world market price of gold is interpreted by Washington correspondents as meaning that the price is only nominal, that practically no gold is being bought—except newly mined gold in the United States.

December Financing

There has been some inclination to attribute this gold price plateau to an endeavor to smooth the way for the Government's December financing. There had been fears that inflation talk might spoil the market. But the $950,000,000 in one-year Treasury Certificates was oversubscribed three times in a single day. The certificates were offered at 2½ per cent., as compared with a recent rate as low as one-quarter of one per cent. The success of the issue was proof enough to the strongly pro-Administration Atlanta *Journal* that "the country takes no stock in fears that the President's monetary policy will lead to wild inflation and imperil the Government's credit." On the other hand, the Baltimore *Sun* suggests that the comparatively high interest rate "tends to detract from the general satisfaction at the success of the issue, and when taken in connection with the mediocre success of the recent Liberty Bond conversion ought to suggest some very serious thinking about the gold policy."

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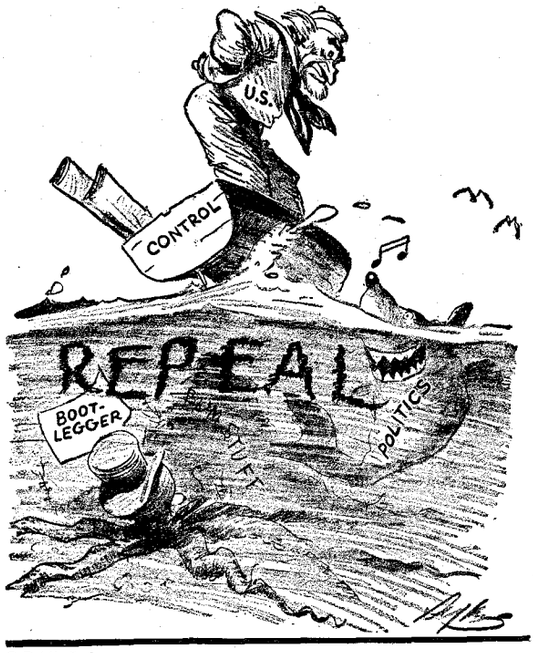
Gunning for the Bootlegger's Nine Lives

NO sooner was prohibition in its grave than the best minds of the nation were confronted with the problem of how to kill off prohibition's most vigorous and enterprising child.

The bootlegger showed no signs of perishing on the grave of his parent. This was surprizing to simple souls, but not to realists.



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"SAILOR BEWARE, SAILOR TAKE CARE"
—Sykes in the Syracuse *Post-Standard*

The best minds of the nation, thousands of them, are now putting forward plans for squelching the bootlegger forever. Some think that high taxes will do it, some think low taxes will do it, some favor the Rockefeller plan of government control of the liquor traffic, some prefer some other system, and meanwhile this is a bootlegger's Christmas.

It's a bootlegger's Christmas because legal liquor is scarce and shockingly dear. With bonded rye hovering between $5 and $6 a quart, as the New York *Times* records, with Scotch whisky from $4 up, with brandies around $4.50 or $5 and so on, citizens wistful for a little Dickens atmosphere with their Yuletide have turned to the old reliable bootlegger.

And because a great many people were all set for Dickens conviviality to celebrate the return of freedom, Santa Claus is being kinder to the bootlegger, it is said, than at any Christmas since 1928.

Moreover, legal liquor—or some of it—received a black eye when the New York City Board of Health took exception to certain "blends" of whisky containing artificial coloring matter. Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Commissioner of Health, announced his intention of declaring an embargo on all objectionable liquors, seizing and destroying them.

President Roosevelt's anxiety to abolish the bootlegger and all his works was believed to be reflected in a recommendation by his Interdepartmental Committee on Alcoholic Control that Congress should impose a levy of $2.60 a gallon. A few days later, however, the President, according to the New York *Times*, "called Congressional leaders on tax legislation to the White House to admonish them to make revenue a secondary consideration in determining the new liquor levies. He believes that the imposition of high taxes at this time would be the surest contribution that could be made to a continuation of bootlegging.

"The President's action followed testimony before a joint session of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees by Lovell H. Parker, Congress's own revenue expert, that the bootlegging industry still holds between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 gallons of illicit liquor, with which it may continue to thrive if prices for legitimate goods are placed too high.

"The basic rate of $2.60 on spirits as suggested by the President's Interdepartmental Committee was practically abandoned. The President told members of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees to fix their own rate after all the facts were determined."

A menacing picture of the present power of the bootleg industry was given by a witness before the Congressional committee. According to the Associated Press:

"J. W. Murray, a preprohibition liquor dealer of Holyoke, Massachusetts, urged the committee to treat the liquor industry as 'an infant industry' to aid it in competing with the illegal trade.

"He asserted one organization producing illegal liquor had turned out liquor comparing favorably with the legitimate product, bought material by the carload, and was offering liquor to retail dealers in thousand-gallon lots at $1 a gallon. This included fifty cents for protection. He ridiculed statements that illegal producers must pay $4 a gallon for protection. The bootlegging organization, he said, was using air-planes excessively and providing a twenty-four-hour retail service.

" 'They make us in the legitimate business look like pikers. We couldn't begin to compete with them.'

"He testified eleven large syndicates were operating in the illegal trade."

Meanwhile many of the forty-eight States are debating liquor-control plans of their own, and *The Times* tells of "a strong, organized movement for country-wide adoption of the Rockefeller plan of liquor control," which became known when "a committee of the National Municipal League with former Governor Lowden of Illinois presiding, met at the Hotel New Yorker."

"The committee endorsed the principles of eliminating private profit from the liquor trade and of setting up State liquor authorities," according to *The Times*.

Newspaper Reborn

The sale of the New York *Evening Post* to J. David Stern is a matter of nation-wide interest, first because it means the continued existence of the oldest metropolitan newspaper, and, second, because there enters into the New York field a publisher committed to a thorough-going support of President Roosevelt and to liberalism and inflation. When the notables of the country were congratulating Mr. Stern on his acquisition, the President, addressing him intimately as "My dear Dave," stated his belief that there is a great field in New York for "the right kind of newspaper."

Blank & Stoller

J. D. Stern

And in the very first issue under his ownership Mr. Stern told *Evening Post* readers very clearly what he considered "the right kind of newspaper." "A fighting independent, liberal newspaper" in *The Evening Post's* old tradition, is the Stern idea, and this means that the newspaper "will support the 'New Deal' as long as that New Deal offers hope of alleviating maldistribution of wealth, which is our fundamental ill, and of restoring economic health and social justice."

Mr. Stern, it may be remembered, is the publisher of the Philadelphia *Record* and the Camden (N. J.) *Courier* and *Post*. He is credited with playing a large part in the recent defeat of the Vare Republican machine in Philadelphia. He was a Roosevelt man long before the Chicago convention.

The New York *Evening Post* had been in financial difficulty for some time and four other New York evening papers were on the point of buying the property when Mr. Stern stepped in.

Significance in this newspaper transfer is found by the Winston-Salem *Journal*, which recalls a recent statement in Mr. Stern's Philadelphia *Record* that the issue to-day is: "shall Wall Street run the Government, or shall the Government run Wall Street?" *The Journal* concludes that "we can chalk up another victory for the New Deal, and another setback for the 'money changers' in their own home town."

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The Peek-Tugwell Controversy

Clash of Personalities and Principles Which Might Have "Split the Administration From Top to Bottom" Is Adroitly Settled by the President, and All Faces Are Saved

APPARENTLY it was a draw. The reference is to the contest between George N. Peek, former head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the so-called "young liberals" in the Department of Agriculture. The latter, to be sure, remain where they were, while Mr. Peek has agreed to accept a new job. But as Arthur Sears Henning put it in the Chicago *Tribune*, "in the transfer of Mr. Peek the Brain Trust won a victory, tho it incidentally suffered a rebuff, for the President also transferred from the AAA to the NRA the grocery and several other food codes over which, among other things, Mr. Peek and the Brain Trust fell out."

The cleavage in the controversy, it is generally admitted, plumbed the very fundamentals of political philosophy. According to Frank R. Kent, writing in the Baltimore *Sun*, the "young liberals" headed by Prof. Rexford Tugwell, "believe that the profit should be taken out of business as the real step toward their goal—the redistribution of wealth. . . . Mr. Peek, a business man, thinks that this is nonsense—and says so. . . . The Tugwell idea, in the food and grocery codes, was to compel the industries to open their books to, and submit to prices fixed by, the Government. . . . Mr. Peek believed in imposing upon the food and grocery industries conditions insuring a fair price to the producers and fair treatment for the workers, but beyond that to let them run their own businesses themselves."

In this clash of personalities and principles, Mr. Peek had the advantage of a notorious stubbornness and the enormous prestige which he enjoys throughout the West due to his former championship of the McNary-Haugen bill. His opponents had numbers and the superior articulation of the Left Wing. Between them for months had stood Secretary Wallace, anxious for peace, and not certain of his sympathies. At the showdown, however, he appeared to side with Messrs. Tugwell et al.

The problem in the end was put up to President Roosevelt, and his is the solution for which he has received extravagant praise. "Under any President less adroit than Mr. Roosevelt," to quote the New York *Herald Tribune*, "such an issue would have split the Administration from top to bottom; the personal conflict would have been the spark setting off the explosion which would have left a rambling structure of the New Deal in ruins, with whatever fragment survived irrevocably dedicated to some one or another doctrinaire course. But in an Administration filled with more highly charged sticks of social and economic dynamite than any we have known in a long time it is precisely these explosions which the President has known how to avoid. . . . May the President's tact and talent as a harmonizer prevail and keep voices of common sense within earshot in the crises of the New Deal that lie ahead!"

In the opinion of Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "there never was a more persuasive man than the President, and none more ingenious in saving faces."

Underwood

Acme

G. N. PEEK C. C. DAVIS

Former AAA Head and His Successor

So Mr. Peek has had his way with the codes for which he fought. Under the jurisdiction of the NRA they will be subject to the administration of Gen. Hugh Johnson, whose political philosophy is one with Mr. Peek's. In leaving the Department of Agriculture for the State Department he steps into a job ideally fitted to further the object which he has long had at heart—namely, the creation of foreign markets for the American agricultural surplus.

Secretary Wallace seems equally happy. Disruption of his organization has been avoided, and in the appointment of Chester C. Davis to succeed Mr. Peek he has gained an agricultural adjustment administrator less likely to crave independent authority.

Mr. Davis from all accounts will enter upon his new duties backed by a general feeling in the Department of Agriculture that "he is just the man for the place." Like Secretary Wallace, he is a native of Iowa. He once edited a farm paper in Montana and later became Montana Commissioner of Agriculture. He is an old friend of both Wallace and Peek, and a former sponsor of the McNary-Haugen bill. As Director of Production in the AAA he finally found it necessary to agree with one friend and disagree with another.

Mr. Peek's task for the present is the "creation of a temporary committee to recommend permanent machinery to coordinate all government relations with American foreign trade." He will head this committee as "special assistant to the President on American trade policy." When in the course of two weeks its report has been submitted and acted upon, the program calls for the establishment of a permanent special division in the State Department presided over by Mr. Peek to promote foreign trade.

Much importance is attached by various newspapers to this sudden shift of attention to the foreign field. "It is true," said the Springfield *Republican*, "that Mr. Peek's new function originated in a departmental controversy, yet as an enthusiast of long standing in favor of a revival of farm exports Mr. Peek's transfer gives new significance to the Administration's estimate of this country's external trade relations. . . . The opportunity to bargain for lower duties abroad on American foodstuffs in return for lower duties here on foreign wines and whisky is now Mr. Peek's main chance, perhaps.

The New Haven *Journal-Courier* expressed the hope that Mr. Peek's shift to the State Department is not simply " a shrewd way out of a tight fix in the AAA." It considers him in a position to become a kind of Secretary of State for economics, and even reads into Mr. Peek's new job a possible change in monetary policy, saying that if the appointment "really means what it says, then we seem to have given another hostage to early return of money fixity."

Wife May Testify

The revolutionary decision of the United States Supreme Court, upsetting the ancient rule that a wife may not testify for her husband, won editorial approval last week.

"Welcome both for itself and for the reasoning on which it rests," said the New York *Times*, "is the decision that in a criminal trial in a Federal Court the defendant's wife is competent to testify in his behalf."

The case in which the decision was made involved a North Carolina man, found guilty of a prohibition law violation, and whose wife was not permitted to testify for him. The court said: "Whatever was the danger that an interested witness would not speak the truth—and the danger never was as great as claimed—its effect has been minimized almost to the vanishing point by the test of cross-examination, the increased intelligence of jurors, and perhaps other circumstances."

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What *Digest* Readers Like on Radio

The 16,400 Readers Who Participated in the Test Made Their Own Classifications of Preferences, and Included General Subjects as Well as Personalities and Particular Programs

FROM the radio dislikes tabulated last week we now turn to the preferences expressed by the 16,400 readers who took part in THE LITERARY DIGEST'S radio test. Here we have another side of the picture. As noted before, the constructive nature of the result is indicated by the fact that likes outnumbered dislikes by 124,065 to 81,271.

Readers were eager to contribute suggestions for the guidance of advertisers and program makers. Hundreds wrote letters. The major preferences they listed are included in the two tables on this page, one devoted to general radio subjects, the other to radio personalities and particular programs.

Since readers made their own classifications on the ballot carrying two questions, "What Do You Dislike on the Air?" and "What Do You Like on the Air?" the task of tabulating this mass of material was not a simple one. In some cases the result is not clear-cut. For instance, the direct vote on crooners in general, as announced last week, was 9,636 against only 64 favorable. But when it comes to particular crooners, Rudy Vallee, for one, rolls up a favorable vote of 1,330 to 756. Likewise, the direct vote on dialect comedians in general was adverse, 284 to 30. But glance at the big vote cast for the dialect comedians, Amos 'n' Andy and Jark Pearl—2,476 to 1,144 in the first case and 1,324 to 382 in the second.

The table of dislikes showed 5,010 voting against "comedians who are not funny, cheap humor, stale jokes, wise-crackers, smart-aleck comedians who laugh at own jokes, poor humorous skits." On the other hand, 2,088 said they enjoyed "good comedians and good humorous skits."

Praise for the radio test characterized most of the letters received by THE DIGEST.

"It is the finest thing you have done yet in vote taking," wrote Mrs. B. M. Townsend of Mangos de Baragua, Cuba, "and if the sponsors of radio programs profit by the results we may have something to look forward to in the way of enjoyable entertainment."

"I think you are about to perform a real service to a suffering radio audience," said A. G. Raab of Tacoma, Washington.

Another who expressed gratitude was Ernest A. Sinton of Colorado Springs, Colorado, but he was not so discouraged as many other listeners.

"Since we purchased our radio three years ago," he said, "we have heard more good music than in all the rest of our lives put together. And we would certainly miss the political speeches by eminent men and educational talks and debates that come out from time to time. If only the glaringly unworthy programs and humorless humor and vulgarities can be eliminated it will be an unadulterated blessing."

"There are people in this country of ours," said Mrs. J. Fred Pirkey of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, "who are athirst for better music, more educational talks, and dramas, or deserving comedies."

But another view was expressed by Mr. and Mrs. Milton Dix of Seattle, Washington: "Books are of many types, and are written with definite audiences in mind. Would it not be reasonable for radio stations to arrange their programs with definite listener-groups in mind?"

"Has it ever occurred to the broadcasting companies," said Mrs. Grace T. Thompson of St. Paul, Minnesota, "that they have a wonderful opportunity to develop in all classes of people a love for the beautiful in music, literature and art? Perhaps your vote will result in the majority asking for the lowest forms and interpretations in music. Is that any reason why they should have it, or why the broadcasting company can not make itself an educational organization, training its listeners to develop a taste for really great music?"

THE DIGEST repeats that this radio test was an expression of opinions by DIGEST readers and was not necessarily reflective of the views of the general public.

This suggestion came from Alice Bell of San Antonio, Texas: "In addition to the poll, would it not be well for us to take more part in giving our opinions to those who are responsible for the programs? It seems that fans of the 'big hits' do not hesitate to do so, and the entire radio audience is too often judged by this response. I have written to a few of the sponsors in the past and found that they desired to please."

Favorites in the Radio Test

	Dislike	*Like*
Walter Damrosch, Music Appreciation Hour	14	1,370
Jessica Dragonette	34	916
John McCormack	10	498
Lawrence Tibbett		446
Goldman Band		248
Albert Spaulding	16	278
Ben Bernie	300	474
Wayne King	54	684
Guy Lombardo	24	490
B. A. Rolfe	90	244
Rubinoff	26	326
Rudy Vallee	756	1,330
Paul Whiteman	112	506
New York Philharmonic orchestra	16	1,038
Philadelphia orchestra	4	650
Amos 'n' Andy	1,144	2,476
Baron Munchausen (Jack Pearl)	382	1,324
Burns and Allen	130	536
Eddie Cantor	460	992
Irvin S. Cobb	32	388
Will Rogers	58	1,386
Ed Wynn	794	1,114
Radio Guild Plays	8	406
Boake Carter	74	750
Floyd Gibbons	146	172
William Hard		150
Edwin C. Hill	24	1,630
John B. Kennedy	6	170
David Lawrence		150
Alexander Woollcott	12	250
Lowell Thomas	42	2,168
March of Time	12	906
Dr. S. Parkes Cadman	10	178
Father Coughlin	116	374
Harry Emerson Fosdick	6	524
Billy Bachelor	46	164
President Roosevelt	26	956
Major Bowes' Capitol program	18	316
Seth Parker	78	1,234
Roxy and His Gang	34	976

Major Likes in the Radio Test

	Dislike	*Like*
Music		
Symphony orchestras	320	5,458
Bands	122	4,522
Operas	286	3,490
Light opera, operettas	22	1,190
Classical music	182	2,606
Organ music	224	2,492
Dance orchestras	200	1,996
Dance music, if good, without any singers		718
Old-time songs and music	72	1,150
Instrumental and orchestra music	128	1,722
Vocalists, vocal music	548	1,294
Male quartets and quartets	166	1,704
Violin solos	56	908
Concert music	30	692
Choral music and choruses	59	882
Pianists and piano music	134	772
Chamber music	16	588
String quartets and trios	20	532
Minstrel shows	138	430
Folk songs and music	40	272
Talking		
News commentators, current events	74	4,862
Educational features, talks, etc.	92	2,768
Speeches	366	2,726
Football news and sports generally	446	1,378
Travel talks	6	780
Scientific talks	18	302
Poetry reading	106	282
Debates	22	172
Drama		
Plays and playlets	360	1,114
Historical sketches, talks, plays	28	774
Short sketches and skits	332	722
Religion		
Church services	362	1,308
Sermons	224	674
Hymn singing	26	658

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Reorganization of the Republican Party Meets Difficulties, With Everett Sanders Refusing to Resign National Chairmanship, and Three Schools of Thought at Odds on Party Policy

THE Republican party is having trouble getting reorganized for the Congressional campaign year ahead. Any reorganization worthy of the name must begin at the top. No change can be made at the top so long as Everett Sanders refuses, as he has done again, to surrender the chairmanship of the National Committee.

With Mr. Hoover on the West Coast and many prominent Republicans out of sympathy with Chairman Sanders's methods, the party lacks centralized leadership at the approach to the regular session of Congress. As a means to get things started, Senator David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, and former Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, decided recently to take the initiative.

In accordance with their plan, Mr. Moses saw Walter E. Edge, former Ambassador to France, and was assured that he would take the National Chairmanship if it came to him without a fight. Senator Reed accordingly went to Mr. Sanders, only to find him adamant against stepping aside. The Chairman stood on the ground that, upon nomination by Mr. Hoover, the present titular leader of the party, he had been elected chairman by the National Committee. The unwritten rule is that the chairman serves until the next national convention, which elects a new National Committee. Mr. Sanders left no doubt that he intends to serve out his term.

The only way to get him out is for the

HIS RECOVERY PROBLEM

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*

Executive Committee to call itself together by petition of a majority of its members and then to call a meeting of the National Committee, which alone has the power to supplant its chairman. Were not this circuitous route sufficient in itself to discourage such an attempt, the probability that no majority could be mustered against Mr. Sanders under such circumstances is. He is under no charges. Dissatisfaction with his political judgment is the sole basis of the attempt to remove him. In the light of Mr. Coolidge's warm indorsement of Mr. Sanders, who was his secretary in the White House, no such reason will justify summary action against Mr. Sanders in the eyes of many Republican committeemen.

Hoover's Attitude

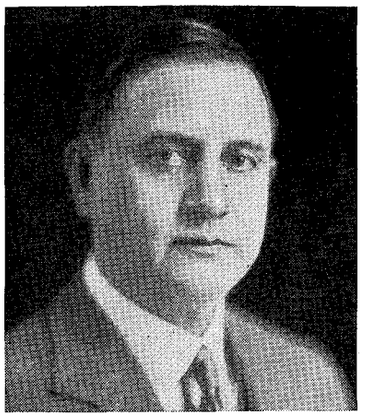
Mr. Hoover, altho probably sharing the view that a good Presidential secretary doesn't always make a good political manager, is powerless to do anything about it. While writing many letters to personal friends about the country, he continues to resist attempts to involve him actively in politics so soon after his retirement. California members of Congress, returning to Washington for the January session, profess to understand that he would like to see a change in the party chairmanship. At the same time they are persuaded that he thinks it too soon to open up the attack on Mr. Roosevelt and his policies.

The winter Gridiron dinner brought to Washington the largest aggregation of Republican leaders that has inhabited the Capital since Congress adjourned its special session. Among them were Ogden L. Mills; former Senator Phipps, of Colorado; Senator Vandenberg; Mark Requa, Republican National Committeeman from Mr. Hoover's State of California; Mr. Sanders; Charles D. Hilles; former Senator James E. Watson; former Senator Moses; George Goetz, the Chicago merchant who recently became Republican National Treasurer, and Lawrence Richey, Mr. Hoover's confidential agent. While not meeting at any time in one conference, they did exchange views in several separate conferences.

This fact in itself was significant of the disintegration of the Republican leadership by the Big Wind of November, 1932, and of the lack of centralized leadership. Further supporting this indication was the strong evidence of disunion on policy. Senator Vandenberg, a Presidential aspirant, was for standing aside no longer. He wanted the party to open up a progressive attack on the Roosevelt policies without further delay and keep it up through the Congressional elections next Fall. This is not Mr. Hoover's opinion, if it was correctly expressed by persons recently in touch with him

Far from a united front, there are three schools of thought on party policy. One would hold off the attack until there is clear-cut evidence that the President is losing popularity with the country. This group contends that the recent West Virginia Congressional election in the third district reflected no diminution of Roosevelt strength. Chairman Sanders had attempted to raise money to help the West Virginia Republicans, on the theory that they had a good chance to carry that district and supply the first popular index of a turn in the Roosevelt tide.

A second Republican group is that which would go to the attack at once, with a view to stimulating an adverse reaction to the Roosevelt policies. The third group is in middle ground, preferring to be governed



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EVERETT SANDERS

A Storm Center of Republican National Politics

by developments. This group is heartily behind the policy at Republican National headquarters. That policy was reflected in a recent pamphlet which undertook merely to show that the weightiest criticism of the Roosevelt policies is coming from Democratic sources, naming Alfred E. Smith, Bernard M. Baruch and a string of Democratic newspapers, among them those of Senator Carter Glass in Virginia.

Against this divided background, the Republicans in Congress are preparing to follow their own judgment. The House Republicans, or a majority of them, under their leader, Bertrand H. Snell, and the chairman of their Congressional Campaign Committee, who is Chester Bolton, of Cleveland, are projecting the program to be followed on that side of the Capitol in the January session. The Senate Republicans, or the more conservative ones, will rally around the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. Senator Hatfield, the present chairman, is a candidate for reelection and, by the unwritten rule, must step aside for another. The insurgent Republicans are aloof as usual, in House and Senate, committing themselves to neither the Republican regulars nor to the Democrats. They are even divided among themselves. The situation is hardly ideal for a concentrated presentation of the opposition to the Roosevelt Administration. There is no concerted opposition party at Mr. Roosevelt's first approach to a regular session of Congress.

DIOGENES.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Clara Savage Littledale, managing editor of *The Parents' Magazine* since its inception in 1921, was one of the first women reporters on the New York *Evening Post.* She is a graduate of Smith College ('13) and was at one time associate editor and war correspondent for *Good Housekeeping.* Diminutive, with blue eyes, wavy, brown hair, she is the mother of two children, divides her time between her home and office.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of a former Ambassador to Great Britain, and a well-known New York attorney, was recently named "czar" of the liquor industry. To him the country will look for enforcement of the liquor code, which he hopes to effect "with a minimum of Federal interference." Tall, large-featured, loose-jointed, deliberate, he has a rubicund complexion, wind-blown sandy hair fringed with gray. He is a celebrated golfer, and was an honor man at Harvard.

New York *World-Telegram*

Baron Igor I. Sikorsky, builder of big flying boats, developed the first multi-motored air-plane in 1913 and built the first heavy bombers for the Russian Army in the World War. The son of a noble, he fled Russia in 1917 and arrived in Paris penniless. Later he came to the United States, became a citizen, and opened an air-plane factory. He is forty-four, bald, shuns publicity while working to realize the dream of transatlantic passenger service by air.

© Harris & Ewing

Ivy Wambolt, owner and captain of a three-masted, 432-ton auxiliary schooner, springs from a seagoing family. This wasplike little skipper of twenty-two, who heads a crew of nine men, speaks in crisp, laconic sentences and has been to sea ever since she could toddle. Recently interviewed by New York newspapermen, she denied that the sea held any romance, called it "mostly hard work and business." Three uncles and a brother were lost at sea. Her father is a Bay of Fundy fisherman.

Acme

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves

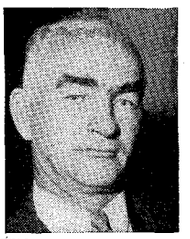
A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Charles Henry Sykes, usually libeled "Bill." Born at Athens, Alabama, November 12, 1882.

High-school education and a couple of years' study, more or less, in the illustration class at Drexel Institute. After a brief period of collecting rejection slips and verbal equivalents, landed in the art department of *The North American* (Philadelphia), then to the now defunct Williamsport (Pa.) *News* as cartoonist. Two years there, then two more on the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner,* coming thence to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in 1911, transferring to *The Evening Public Ledger* in its 1914 infancy, and have there remained. Married, two sons. Hobbies, golf, kelly at the Players', talk of any description or just plain loafing anywhere or time. Likewise some books and most people. No hates worthy of mention.

[*Cartoons by Mr. Sykes appear on pages 6 and 30.*]

James I. Cuff, chief counsel for the Indemnity Insurance Company of North America, has had a life that reads like a Horatio Alger success story. Born in Ireland, he attended public school in Pennsylvania, worked as a coal-miner, taught school for three years and came to New York in 1901. Here he worked for a year as a street-car conductor, studied law nights, was admitted to the bar, and for three years was an Assistant District-Attorney. Recently he was a candidate for Controller of New York City on the McKee ticket.



Wide World

Dorothea Wieck, famous as *Fräulein von Bernburg* in "Mädchen in Uniform," now appearing in the film "Cradle Song," is a great-great-grand-daughter of Schumann, the composer. She was born in Davos, Switzerland, and spent a peripatetic childhood in Sweden and Germany. When she was fourteen, Klabund, the poet, recommended her for the stage, and after courses in music, dancing and art she came under the supervision of Max Reinhardt and appeared at the Josephstadt Theater in Vienna. A year later she appeared at the Civic Playhouse in Munich, then came the films. She says her habitual blond wig in the pictures almost ruined her chances in the "Mädchen."

Paramount Pictures

Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, who founded the Woman's Organization for National Prohibition Reform in 1930, announced its disbandment as a natural consequence of the attainment of Repeal. But at the same time she promised there would be no abatement of the interests of its members and leaders in the problem of liquor control and temperance. They recognize the fact that forty-eight States are now in effect "forty-eight laboratories wherein experiments in liquor-control methods will be carried on for years to come."

The educational program conducted by her organization during the last four years, she claimed, is insurance that those experiments would be carried on intelligently.

What's the Name Please?

Coulter—founder of Big Brother movement—*coul* rimes with *soul,* not with *ghoul.*

Nadeshda Givago-Grishina—American story-teller from Russia—with *z* as in *azure,* we have *nah-dez'da zi-vah'go gree'shin-ah.*

Knipe—Mr. and Mrs., write books for boys and girls—*k* is silent; rimes with *ripe, pipe.*

Laut—writes of Canadian pathfinders—rimes with *fought,* not with *scout.*

Lathrop—illustrates children's books—not *lath-rop,* but *lay'thrup.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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At the Observation Post

With the Increase in Football Attendance, the Pressure Grows to Make a Roman Holiday of Intercollegiate Sport, and Irate Alumni Demand Removal of Unsuccessful Coaches

FOOTBALL attendance increased 13 per cent. this year over last. This is a mere estimate, to be sure, based on detailed figures from only forty-six institutions, but it is probably a dependable measure of national recovery in relation to the gridiron. These forty-six colleges and universities, representing the four major sections of the country, reported a total of 7,026,408 rooters at their games as compared with one of 6,109,015 in 1932.

One may rejoice at this evidence that the clouds of depression are lifting. But with the return of the football fever grows the old pressure to make a Roman holiday of intercollegiate sport. The popular clamor for winning teams is again rising in the land. It is penetrating cloistered walls where academic ears are being cocked to it. "Produce your gladiators," comes the cry, "to blazes with your scruples!"

Ex-coach Lud Wray, of Pennsylvania, has voiced the general demand in his attack on the Gates plan at his university. Three years ago President Gates decided on certain reforms at the University of Pennsylvania to reduce the overemphasis on intercollegiate sports. He declared against athletic scholarships and the whole system of pecuniary inducement to likely athletic material; against spring practise for football, or pre-term practise in the fall; against out-of-town trips to rest the football squad before a big game. He was in line at the time with other college executives in similar revolt.

But his institution this year had a poor football season. To eighty points piled up by its opponents it scored only fifty-seven. "Its gate" was disappointing. Hence Mr. Wray's bold suggestion in an undergraduate publication that the Gates plan needs "modification or repeal." Especially significant was his reference to athletic scholarships, in which he could "see no harm."

His attitude is a natural one, for a coach, and entirely justified if coaches are to be judged by the popular prestige of their teams. There has been no intimation that coach Harman will lose his job even tho Pennsylvania bowed this year to most of her rivals, but coaches elsewhere are not faring so well. More than one has been beheaded, like a Chinese general, for losing his battles, while others stay put only by the grace of courageous officials in defiance of the mob.

Clean Sweep at Notre Dame

Notre Dame, for example, has made a clean sweep of the whole athletic directory identified with her current failure to create football history. In its place she has installed Elmer Layden, one of the "Four Horsemen" of her period of glory.

Out of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, has come like news. The athletic council of the University of North Carolina has dismissed its whole football coaching staff "in answer," as the A.P. dispatch phrases it, "to the complaints of the alumni at the Tar Heels' lack of success on the gridiron." A day later North Carolina State College adopted an identical course and for the same reason.

Reggie Root, the Yale coach, is under a withering barrage from the "old Blues," as Joe Williams, of the New York *World Telegram*, calls them. They would have him get

Wide World

ELMER LAYDEN

New Football Coach at Notre Dame

out from under and let some one run a team what can. An alumni meeting at the Yale Club of New York strongly favored not only his dismissal, but a break in the tradition of graduate coaching so strong among Eastern colleges. Rumors are rife that Root will be out by Christmas and Kipke, of Michigan, hired to produce "a football team that knows how to play football," or, in other words, to fill the Bowl. To all of which Bob Lassiter, the Eli captain, has made the neat rejoinder that "if we had a professional team, then it would be all right to bellyache if we lost all our games."

Dartmouth's sons are also on the rampage. With Jackson Cannell's resignation they, too, are demanding that their alma mater go outside the family and engage some one with the knack of turning out victorious elevens and turning in gate receipts.

Even Sam Willaman, of Ohio State, is "on the pan," to quote an editorial in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Says this newspaper in a burst of naive indignation: "The demand for Willaman's scalp appears particularly indefensible. In the last two years the Ohio team has lost but two games. The team of this year is ranked the fifth best in the country. . . . From the point of view of the box-office certainly it can not be regarded as a failure even tho attendance this year was disappointing."

With such a spirit abroad, who can blame the professional coach for insisting that restrictive reforms be abolished? If he is to stand or fall by the winning teams he develops and the crowds they attract, then it is only fair that he should suffer under no handicaps in the way of practise or material. Let proselytizing and subsidizing be unrestrained. The best coach in the world can not transform two-spots or even ten-spots into aces. He can not teach star football even to the most likely candidates if it is to be regarded merely as a side-line of the educational effort. He requires the kind of cooperation that would make touchdowns the perfect fruit of the curriculum.

The Harvard Attitude

Either that, or he should receive the consideration which Harvard has shown Edward L. Casey, recently reappointed head coach at Cambridge. "We do not expect coaches to win all their games," said William J. Bingham, Harvard's athletic director, to 1,000 of her alumni, "so long as they can keep the winning ideal in front of their pupils. We shall continue to stand up for every coach who has done a good job."

Fortunately the Harvard attitude is not unrepresentative. Dozens of colleges and universities with even fewer triumphs to boast of are sticking loyally by their conscientious coaches as well as by their athletic standards. The theory that intercollegiate football is a game and not a professional spectacle still makes its appeal and is even gaining adherents, particularly among undergraduates.

Perhaps as good an indication of this as any is the controversy which Columbia has created among her students by accepting the Rose Bowl invitation. In the opinion of *The Spectator*, her undergraduate daily, Columbia by reason of this acceptance, "must bear the charge of overemphasizing intercollegiate football." Columbia had its chance, said this editorial, "to show conclusively that intercollegiate football here is not a public spectacle for profit. . . . By permitting the football team to strike out for Pasadena it has repudiated its own standards."

Needless to say, such sentiments have been bitterly assailed by members of the student body as wholly unrepresentative of campus feeling, but it is significant that subsequently the Student Board unanimously passed a resolution urging the allocation of Columbia's "gate" from the Rose Bowl game to scholarships and loan funds, the implication being—well, what you will.

W. M. H.

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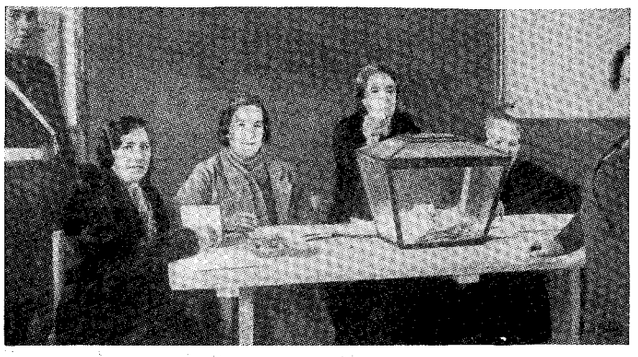
Spain's Five Days of Anarchist Terror

Latest Disturbances in the Upbuilding of Second Republic Ascribed to Election Victory of the Extreme Rightist Groups and the Crushing Defeat of the Socialists

THE reign of terrorism that shook all Spain from the night of December 8, 1933, over a period of five days went on record as one more event of turmoil characteristic of the upbuilding of Spain's Second Republic. The first Spanish Republic lasted from 1873 to 1875, and after the overthrow of the monarchy in 1931 the Second was proclaimed on April 14 of that year.



Out of 15,000,000 voters in the Spanish elections 8,000,000 were women. It was their first opportunity at the polls

The latest disturbances were ascribed to the victory of the coalition of the extreme Rightist groups, in which Monarchists were included, which won a striking victory in the first regular parliamentary election held since the establishment of the Republic. A crushing defeat was suffered by the Socialists and other parties associated with the Azana Socialist Government, which ruled Spain for two years.

When the elections for the Cortes or Parliament to frame a Republican Constitution were held two years ago, the Conservatives were still stunned from the blow which sent King Alfonso out of the country, and took little part in the building of the Republican Constitution. The unfortunate result was, according to the London *Times*, that the Constitution received a Socialist bias out of proportion to Socialist sentiment in the country. The Radicals and Socialists had it all their own way in framing the fundamental charter of the State, which should have been as truly representative of the political views of all Spain as it was possible to make it.

As things are, this London daily noted, the Constitution is crudely Socialistic and more pronouncedly anticlerical than Spanish tradition warrants. The first Republican Government in particular dealt drastically with the Church schools, it was recalled, and failed to provide substitutes. The result has been that the women, voting for the first time in the recent elections, and deeply concerned for the maintenance of religious practise and the education of their children, voted in great majority against the Socialists—even tho they owe to the Socialists and to the Radicals their power to vote.

The latest uprising was blamed on the Iberian Anarchist Confederation, and alleged to be the fourth attempt of this organization to overthrow the Republic. But, even tho an effort was made to paralyze the State with a general strike, the attempt failed as the result of the prompt and vigorous action of the Rightist Government of Premier Barrios. Estimates of the cost in life and limb according to a Madrid wireless to the New York *Times* put the dead at 80 and the injured at 250. While the material damage and loss in winter tourist traffic could not be estimated, they were said to be considerable.

Altho the Anarchists alone are blamed for the disturbances by some, others described the recent revolt as an Anarchist-Syndicalist uprising. The Syndicalists, a workers' organization, as Madrid Associated Press dispatches pointed out, have 1,250,000 members throughout Spain, with their strength centered in Catalonia, Andalusia and Estremadura. There are about 100,000 Anarchists in Spain, it is estimated, a majority of whom are sympathetic with the Syndicalists, and work with them in revolutionary movements without definite anarchist affiliation. The Communists are divided into three parties totaling about 5,000. Socialist leaders were reported to have said that the only members of their party who had joined in the strikes were those threatened by Syndicalists.

But the Spanish Government asserted that documents had been seized showing that the present revolutionary movement was a wide-spread conspiracy to destroy the State and abolish private property. As related in a Madrid copyright cable to the New York *Herald Tribune* the Government gave out an anarchist manifesto circulated at Barcelona—Spain's great industrial center—which said:

"We must destroy the State, giving the people arms, which are the signs of liberation. With the power of the State destroyed, men will all have the same level and the same class.

"Banks will be seized and guarded and their riches held for the people. The poor must occupy the houses of the rich.

"The use of money and the carrying on of all commerce is forbidden."

On the other hand, it was claimed by William H. Lander, who both before and after the establishment of the Republic was for several years in the Madrid bureau of the United Press, that this uprising had every characteristic of a "made-to-order" insurrection, financed by sectors who desired to discredit the Republic and who, realizing the impossibility of a Bourbon restoration, would be willing to see the next best thing as far as they are concerned—namely, a Right Wing dictatorship. The Right Wingers, according to this informant, realize that while they control the new Cortes (Parliament) they can not effect any constitutional revision, because to confirm any proposed change in the Spanish Republican Constitution new elections would have to be called after the change had been proposed.

TROUBLOUS DAYS IN SPAIN
—*The Evening Herald* (Dublin)

The passage by the Cortes, for instance, of an amendment on the question of religious education would call for new elections to see whether or not the amendment would go through or be rejected. Mr. Lander averred that the Right Wing does not want more elections and would "prefer a Conservative or Fascist dictatorship."

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The League Is Dead; Long Live the League!

The Crisis at Geneva May Lead to a Reorganization of the Machinery to Free It From the Versailles Treaty and Win More Wide-spread Support

By Stanley High

THE League of Nations of 1919 on which, momentarily, the hopes of the world were fixed, that League, we are told, is dead. It would be more accurate to say that that League never existed. What was set up at Geneva was a piece of international machinery which has turned out to be exceedingly useful. But its chief uses, at present, are not those for which it was originally designed. It was called into being to produce a new world order. It has produced many things, but not that.

The United States and Soviet Russia have never been members of the League. Japan appropriated Manchuria in defiance of her League obligations, later withdrew from the organization altogether and, apparently, suffered no prolonged ill as a result. Germany, when League membership conflicted with national policy, likewise withdrew. The Grand Council of Italian Fascism has served notice that unless the whole League machinery is overhauled Italy will follow suit. Support for Geneva is weaker in Great Britain, at present, than at any time in a decade. Only France, among the great Powers, and a succession of small European States—particularly the allies of France in Central Europe—still look to the League with undimmed devotion. And the suspicion is wide-spread that French enthusiasm for Geneva arises less from devotion to the belief that the League can usher in an era of permanent peace for the world than from the conviction that it can be used to continue Continental dominance by the French.

And yet the significant fact is not that the League, after fourteen years, is in this weakened condition but, rather, that under the circumstances it has survived at all. If less had been predicted more might have been accomplished. As it was, the League, when it took over the world in 1919, had three relatively impossible jobs on its hands.

For one thing, the League had to build its own machinery. That was a man-sized undertaking. The only blue-prints were those contained in the covenant, and they, at many points, were neither particularly clear nor very explicit. Moreover, there was no precedent for such a piece of work. The building of such an organization had never before been attempted in all history. And to make matters worse, almost every nation under the sun had its own architects.

Then, again, the League was obliged, not only to build its own machinery but, simultaneously, to win the approval of the world for its operation. The League has never been conceived as something apart from or above world opinion. It is, rather, subject to it. Its success, from the beginning, depended upon the extent to which world opinion could be persuaded to want it to succeed. But the world had never before been asked to support such an undertaking as this.

Finally, the League had not only to build itself a working and workable structure and win the approval of mankind but, at the same time, it was called upon to put the

Wide World

JOSEPH A. AVENOL
Secretary-General of the League

world's war-torn affairs immediately in order. Europe, with more unsolved problems on its hands than at any time in history, turned them all over to the League.

Bismarck once remarked that if Austro-Hungary did not exist it would be necessary to create it. Certainly if the present League should disappear, a new League, made somewhat in the same image, would have to be created. Its non-political activities have become indispensable.

But it was not primarily for these purposes that the League was founded. Its chief reason for existence was political. The League Covenant was aimed to bind the world to a peaceful method for the settlement of international disputes.

This effort, obviously, was not prompted by the belief that the world, with the Armistice, was about to enter an era in which disputes between nations would cease. Far from ceasing, there was every likelihood, in 1919, that they would increase. This mechanism was created not to reduce the chances for disputes but, rather, to reduce the chances of a resort to war for their settlement. Like a law-court, it was created to be a substitute for direct action as a means for resolving them—the assumption being that a face-to-face thrashing over of the materials of international concern was likely to reduce suspicion and make the business of adjustment less difficult.

Obviously, the fundamental purpose of this method was to prevent international crises from arising rather than to meet them after they arose. The covenant contains a number of highly disputed paragraphs which are designed to govern the actions of the members of the League against a nation which has transgressed. The difficulty of enforcing these articles was recognized from the beginning and was demonstrated by the Japanese action in Manchuria. But it is a common error to judge the success or failure of the League in terms of what it is able to do *after* a particular crisis has arisen. The real record of its achievements must be compiled in terms of the number of international disputes which, by the consultation method, it has prevented from reaching the crisis stage. It is in that pre-crisis stage where peace is to be preserved.

The present drive against the League is being sponsored by Mussolini. This is in keeping with Fascist doctrine—whether Italian or German. The League, as I have indicated, is an effort to apply the principles of democracy to the field of foreign affairs. And Fascism is, first and foremost, antidemocratic. The Geneva organization, since it is democratic, accords equal representation in the Assembly to both small and large States. Mussolini is committed to a return to the prewar balance-of-power diplomacy in which the small States are the pawns in an international game between the large States.

In the second place, Mussolini is against the League—and here he is joined enthusiastically by Hitler—because of his belief that the League is too closely identified with the Treaty of Versailles and, therefore, is too available an agency in the hands of France for the maintenance of that treaty and the continuance of French supremacy.

Mussolini's final decision is likely to be determined less by his regard for the League, which has never been high, than by his desire to keep on good terms with the British. Pressure from 10 Downing Street would probably keep him at Geneva. If such pressure is not forthcoming, and if his terms to Geneva are not met, he may withdraw.

Meanwhile, it is altogether possible that as a result of the present crisis in League affairs a fundamental reorganization of the League's machinery may be undertaken; a reorganization that would cut that organization free from the treaty, eliminate some of the offensive clauses in the covenant having to do with sanctions, and give the League, in the political field, merely a consultative capacity. Such a League would be far removed from the vision of 1919. But it would be far closer to the world of 1933. But on such a platform it would be likely to win a more wide-spread support.

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China's "Ablest Statesman" Resigns

Withdrawal of T. V. Soong, Outspoken Critic of Japan, as Minister of Finance, Viewed as Bound to Mean Loss of China's Prestige in Eyes of World

THE resignation of T. V. Soong as Minister of Finance in China would be a disaster if it meant that Mr. Soong were likely to be withdrawn permanently or for any length of time from active political life. Mr. Soong typifies in his own person everything that is reasonable and progressive in modern China, according to the British opinion of the London *Spectator*, and his presence at the Ministry of Finance has done more than anything else to secure the confidence of the Foreign Trading Committee at Shanghai and elsewhere. The Nanking Cabinet is said to have been forced by stress of circumstances to come to some sort of terms with Japan, and Mr. Soong, whose denunciations of Japan have been outspoken, could not remain in office as long as the operation was in progress.

Acme

T. V. Soong

But the so-called Soong dynasty still retains its influence, it is said, for H. H. Kung, a descendant of Confucius, fifty-three years of age and a graduate of both Yale University and Oberlin College, who is the new Minister of Finance, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek are both closely related to Mr. Soong, the wives of all the three leaders being sisters.

In China the Shanghai *China Critic* declared that the confidence foreign countries have in the Nanking Nationalist régime is tantamount to the confidence they have in Mr. Soong, and so his resignation unfortunately is bound to mean the loss of China's prestige in the eyes of the world. This Chinese weekly admitted that Mr. Soong's name has become symbolic of "a certain definite policy" toward Japan. Whether it would be wise for China to follow that policy to its logical conclusion is of course open to question. But certainly, it was asserted, there can be no doubt that if Mr. Soong had been given a free hand and cooperation he could have achieved at least a part of the program he had set for himself, the main point of which is China's unification by economic reconstruction. So it was held that his resignation might "mean a reversal of the old doctrine of unification through force."

The Shanghai *China Weekly Review* (American owned) expressed its opinion through Paul K. Whang, who said it was very strange that after his triumphal return from the World Economic Conference Mr. Soong should resign when his services were very much needed in looking after problems in connection with the technical cooperation with the League of Nations and the disposal of the American Commodity Loan.

The Canton *Truth*, a critic of the Nanking Government, credited Mr. Soong with having enlisted American support for China in securing the $50,000,000 wheat and cotton loan for China as the result of his visit to the United States and his personal interview with President Roosevelt. This weekly reminded us that Mr. Soong is a graduate of Harvard University and as such it was natural he should seek American sympathy and cooperation to disentangle some of China's pressing problems. On the other hand, the Canton *Truth* pointed out that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is a returned student from Japan. General Chiang is alleged to have said that he knows the Japanese people intimately, and is in a position to obtain the best terms for China in direct negotiations with Japan about Chino-Japanese difficulties. But "many of his colleagues doubt his ability in that direction."

Burma's Separation From India

Whether Burma, an Indian province about the size of France and having some 14,000,000 inhabitants, shall remain as a part of the proposed Indian Federation, or be separated from India under a Constitution of its own, is the question being debated by a Burmese delegation at London with the British Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform.

Supposing the issue should be decided in favor of separation, Burma would have a Constitution based on the federal and provincial provisions of the Indian White Paper, but modified to meet Burma's special needs.

Burma has little in common with India, and has been linked with it largely as a matter of administrative convenience, according to a special correspondent of the London *Times*, who says it is a country populated by a distinctive people and surrounded by distinctive races. It has rivers which rise in Tibet; boundaries that march with China, Assam and French Indo-China; the seaboard in the Bay of Bengal; and a peninsular toe that points to Sumatra after following a line that touches Siam.

Hill tribes and frontier peoples with odd languages further complicate the Burman's relations with his neighbors. Burmese culture, tho it has absorbed many traits from ancient Indian civilization, is said to remain essentially Burman, and the good-natured, lovable people have kept intact a culture and civilization as remote from that of India as it is from Great Britain's.

The average Burman is described as an indolent and genial person who dresses pictorially, affecting silks, and one of whose prime characteristics is happy laughter. His daily life is not embarrassed by caste restrictions, and his women-folk have a much greater measure of freedom than Indian women. The Burmese women keep shops, visit the public markets, and play an open part in the social and domestic life of the race.

But for all his simplicity it appears that the Burman has been deeply influenced by the spirit of political self-expression that has been stirring in recent years between Bombay and Bangkok. He is now reaching out for that political freedom which he finds expressed all around him. Also the apparent prosperity of the foreigners in his country has further convinced him that his own nationalism needs greater exploitation.

"Burma Is Not India"

In explaining the obscurity that has clouded the natural desire of the Burmese for a separate political existence, this informant attributes it to political maneuvering in Burma. But it is claimed that while separation is the ultimate goal of Burmans, the difficulty is that the chief political leaders in Burma are at variance on the best means of achieving it. The main reason in favor of separation is that "Burma is not India."

From the London *Times*

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Why the French Do Not Emigrate

No Linguists and No Fortune-Makers and At Heart Sentimentalists, They Only Travel, and the Image of Home Is Always Before Them in Their Wanderings

By Abbe Ernest Dimnet
Author of "The Art of Thinking," etc.

THEY do not emigrate. Statistics and the figure of their American quota leave no doubt about that. There may not be a single community in England, Scotland or Ireland, or in Switzerland and Germany, where some family is not known to have settled in foreign parts; but there are thousands of French villages where "everybody is there."

It is not that the French are not adventurous. Any reader of the epic of Louisiana knows what an undertaking it was, after going up the St. Lawrence to uncharted interior seas, to launch into the formidable Mississippi Valley and survey it down to the Gulf of Mexico. This was accomplished by French officers with the same thoroughness visible to-day in that masterpiece of the art of colonizing, Morocco. For a long time, Catholic missionaries on the whole planet were mostly French. The history of the United States again testifies to that fact: the eight heroic men known as the "American Martyrs" were French, every one, and a glance at *The Catholic Directory of America* can not but astonish greatly people a little too inclined to attribute to the French at large the unorthodox notions of some of their governments. Finally many men now alive can remember the days when soldiers would serve their seven years in the Army in faraway places, where no idea of leave or home-coming ever entered their heads, or when artizans regarded a *tour de France* as the indispensable complement of their apprenticeship.

De Cou—From Ewing Galloway

"The Village Spire Is a Constant Symbol"

The Image of Home

But all this was done with the image of the *clocher natal* (the village spire is a constant symbol) standing clear in the minds of the wanderers. Chateaubriand, who was an insatiable traveler, never left his native shores without hearing in his mind an echo of Mary Stuart's complaint: *Combien j'ai douce souvenance*, and it was the same lover of the wilds who wrote in his "Memoirs" that nobody who has once lived in Paris can live anywhere else ever after.

The French do not emigrate as other people do: they only travel. The Biarritz coast is dotted with luxurious villas belonging, as the natives almost always tell one, to *quelque Americain*. The so-called Americans are only Basques returned from the Argentine. Quite a few young families now profess to settle permanently in Algeria or Morocco, but it is because those countries are near home and are practically Frenchified. It has been one of the astonishments of my life that the Northern French, whom I know well, are hardly ever attracted into Belgium by the low cost of living or the general prosperity added to absolute similarity in language and manners. On the contrary, Belgians constantly cross the border, buy themselves homesteads and seldom leave their adopted country.

When the French do make up their minds really to emigrate, it seems as if the revulsion were too strong, and they soon lose their national characteristics. How different they are in this respect from the British! An English club in Bombay or Cairo will be found to be as faithful a copy as possible of one in Pall Mall. I know of English families attracted to Bordeaux or Cognac by the wine or brandy trade, five or six generations back. English is still their home language and the boys, after the lycée, go to Oxford. Intimately connected with the political history of France as they are, the Waddingtons somehow remain an English family. In the United States the French are imperceptible and would probably be so even if they were much more numerous than they are. The Germans with their strong groups in the West, their schools, their national associations and their press, defend their idiosyncrasies far more effectually.

Only lately I used the good offices of a capillary artist, whose dark type and characteristic mustache revealed him as obviously French, even if the name Colé had not been painted on his window. The man could still pronounce and did triumphantly pronounce his name as none of his neighbors on Sixth Avenue could have pronounced it, but he did not know a word of French besides that, and he could not even tell me where his father came from. Here was a whole family that had "passed."

I could hardly believe my senses when I found that the daughter of undoubtedly the ablest and most enthusiastic organizer of the teaching of French in America could not speak her own father's language, and resented the deficiency. In the thirty years during which I have been in contact with the American colony in Paris (still said to amount to 23,000) I have never known a *single case* of an American becoming a French citizen, or even allowing his Paris-born son to acquire nationality at the age of twenty-one by the simple process of not refusing it. I am not sure that our distinguished French poet Vielé-Griffin is technically French, and I am certain that his predecessor in the same field—Stuart Merrill—was not. Those Americans are devoted to their adopted country, and many have proved that it is not repulsion for the military service that actuates them, but Americans they remain.

The Real Causes

On the contrary, ninety in a hundred Frenchmen who decide to settle in America become citizens. They do not do so from a youthful impulse—I was deeply touched once to find by a tablet in the French church of San Francisco that this one parish had lost as many of its sons in the war as the rest of the whole city together—but later in life they almost invariably do, and their children regard themselves as Americans. In the same city of San Francisco a girl of twenty just back from her first trip to Europe said to me: "I had no idea that I was a French girl; I had to go to Paris to realize that I am." There is little doubt but the inability of the French in America to organize and cooperate in order to preserve their individuality is a deterrent for their compatriots who otherwise might be tempted to emigrate.

But the real causes which make it so difficult for the French to leave home are deeper and more vital.

The French are no linguists. The very

(Continued on page 35)

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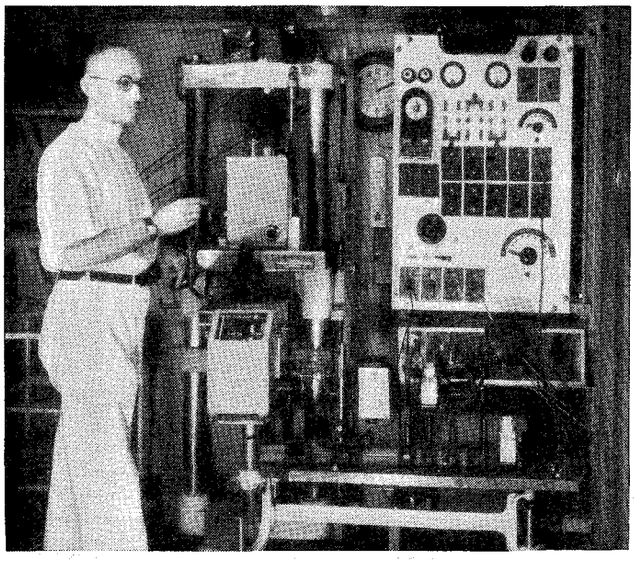
Science Probes Deeper Into Nature's Secrets

Ultra-Violet Microscopes Bring Practical Magnification Up to 6,000 Times, and New Apparatus Makes It Possible to Take Motion-Pictures of Living Cells in Action

WHEN old Anthony van Leeuwenhoek, best-known of the "classical microscopists," looked into his instrument about 1670 and beheld tiny animals in ditchwater, bacteria in a variety of liquids, and a microscopic world of wonder in everything, he brought dramatically to the attention of the scientific world the possible usefulness of this instrument. Since Leeuwenhoek's day the microscope has carried us almost into the heart of matter and life—almost, but not quite, for there are limits beyond which this servant of science can not go.



Heinz Rosenberger and his microcinematographic apparatus

These limits are established primarily by the nature of the phenomena with which microscopes deal—rays of light. It will be forever impossible to "see" an object smaller than the wave-length of the light with which it is viewed.

However, there are ways of tricking Nature into yielding more information. Some of them were discussed among the members of the New York Microscopical Society, at their Annual Exhibition last week. Many of the foremost microscopists of the country are members of this society.

The simplest and probably one of the oldest microscopic lenses is a glass bead, according to Heinz Rosenberger, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, president of the society. Magnifications of ten to thirty times can be obtained with a simple microscope of this kind. Even a drop of water suspended over a tiny pinhole can be used as a quite powerful magnifier.

Galileo first described the compound microscope, which is the ordinary type now widely used for research. Such a microscope contains two lenses or lens systems. The lens nearest the object being viewed is called the *objective;* that nearest the eye, the *eyepiece.* The compound effect is obtained thus: the object to be viewed is brightly illuminated; the objective casts an inverted image of it at its focus. This image is in turn magnified by the lenses of the eyepiece.

It would seem that this process could go on indefinitely, until even molecules and atoms would appear. Unfortunately, due to the limitations imposed by the wave-lengths of light, this is impossible. With ordinary white light, plane surfaces such as those of metal specimens may be magnified clearly about 2,500 times. Biological specimens which are harder to deal with, may be enlarged only about 1,500 times. Beyond that point useful magnification with white light can not be achieved.

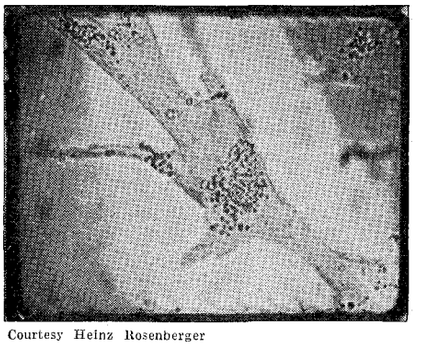
One of the tricks of modern microscopists, however, is to use ultra-violet light, which has wave-lengths much shorter than those represented in white light. Ultra-violet light is invisible; hence a camera must be attached to the microscope and the enlarged image thrown upon film sensitive to ultra-violet. Dr. C. E. K. Mees and Dr. A. P. H. Trivelli, of the Eastman Kodak Research Laboratory, have recently reported new developments in film emulsions sensitive to ultra-violet of extremely short wave-length, and hence have increased the possible magnifying and resolving power of ultra-violet microscopes.

Mr. Rosenberger says that the upper limit of practical magnification with ultra-violet light is now about 6,000 times for metal specimens, and about 2,500 for cells and other biological material. It is not so much the magnification, however, as the "resolving power" of a microscope that is important. Mere magnification may produce an effect like that of a picture printed on thin rubber. When it is stretched the picture is enlarged, but no new details appear.

In general, there are three types of compound microscopes: the ordinary instrument for use with white light, the ultra-violet microscope, and the ultra-microscope, sometimes known as the "dark field microscope." The latter, despite the similarity in name, does not make use of ultra-violet light, yet paradoxically enough, particles much smaller than those visible even by ultra-violet light may be viewed through it.

When a beam of sunlight shines through a window into a dusty room, we can "see" the beam of light. Actually, we see tiny particles of dust afloat in the beam, as they reflect a small portion of the light. The ultra-microscope makes use of the same phenomenon. A drop of solution containing ultra-microscopic particles (which are abundant in nature) is placed beneath the objective on a slide with a dark background. Strong light is then introduced obliquely. The tiny particles suspended in the fluid reflect it and in so doing become visible. Usually they are dancing and spinning with continual, restless motion, known as "Brownian movement," caused by molecular bombardment.

Motion-pictures of this phenomenon were shown at the New York Microscopical Society exhibition by Heinz Rosenberger. With the aid of elaborate apparatus he has built at the Rockefeller Institute, Mr. Rosenberger has also been able to take motion-pictures of living cells in action. Exposures are made at regular intervals. When the film is run off at normal speed the cell motions are quickened; the cells seem "alive," and many hitherto puzzling things are made clear.



Courtesy Heinz Rosenberger

White blood cell enlarged 1,200 times

For instance, still microphotographs of white blood cells show what appear to be tiny hairlike processes radiating outward from the protoplasm. Moving microphotos showed clearly that these are not hairs, but folds in an extremely thin and entirely transparent undulating membrane which surrounds the cell, with which it can "feel" the presence of an enemy.

Another interesting exhibit was that of Jerome Alexander, chemist and engineer, who revealed how tiny particles of an enzyme, diastase, attack starch grains. In his ultra-microscope the small diastase and starch particles were seen to be performing a weird dance. Whenever a diastase particle touched a starch particle a nick appeared in the latter, as if the enzyme were actually biting off pieces of the starch.

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Chemistry's Children of the Depression

By D. H. Killeffer
Contributing Editor, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry

If necessity is the mother of invention, so is depression, and the chemical industry at least has learned that research is a sturdy father for their offspring.

A recent survey, made on behalf of the American Chemical Society, disclosed the fact that not scores but actually hundreds or thousands of new products and processes have been commercialized during the four years by which we measure the depression. The effect of these upon industry and upon the art of living can not now be measured. Of necessity it will continue to be felt for decades to come.

The whole gamut of human needs is encompassed within the field of these newly commercialized results of research, children of depression, as they have been aptly called. They range from the removal of an international complication over an essential raw material to a renovator for painted walls, from a window in a tin can to a leather which needs no polish, from rayon now made dull instead of silky to a blasting cap that will delay firing after it has been set off, from false teeth to new structural metals based on aluminum and magnesium.

Chile's natural monopoly of nitrates, essential in fertilizer, has long been broken, but she has been able to retain her control of iodin, equally essential in medicine and other fields. Now that monopoly, too, has vanished as the result of the application of new processes developed by the Dow Chemical Company to brines from the California oil fields, from which iodin is now available to meet our entire national demand.

A method developed by the Corning Glass Works allows glass disks to be soldered, actually soldered, to the tin of can tops. Windows are thus provided for viewing the contents of the can. That this can be done at all is a wonder; that it can be done economically, without in any way interfering with the efficient operation of the automatic machines of the cannery, places this established industry in a position to resist effectively the inroads upon its business by glass containers with their high visibility of contents.

Rayon, made by machines from cotton or wood pulp, began its lusty career as an equivalent of silk, and its bright filaments displayed luster and sheen surpassing even its prototype. Fashion called for dull fabrics, and the man-made fibers, unhampered by the slow processes of nature's evolutions and the unadaptability of silk worms, were robbed of their brilliance to meet the whims of the ladies.

Dentists have been accustomed to supply false teeth mounted on hard rubber or on gold. As a result of recent developments in synthetic resins, one may now have his new teeth mounted on a resin denture made either from coal-tar raw materials by the methods of the Bakelite Corporation or from natural gas by those of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation.

A whole series of new alloys developed from aluminum by the Aluminum Company of America and from magnesium by the Dow Chemical Company threaten steel's position as a structural material, since they can be made both light and strong in quantities and at prices which make their peculiar properties valuable and attractive. Already this development is supplying the basis for another of far-reaching consequence in the building of railroad-cars for trains to be run at speed unattainable with heavy steel equipment.

A paint cleaner effective in removing everything but the paint from the wall and giving the equivalent of a fresh coat of paint, has proved a boon to apartment-house owners who can not afford repainting on present meager rents.

A new process of finishing vici kid leather developed by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research for Robert H. Foerderer gives the shoes made from it exceptional resistance to scuffing, and at the same time supplies them with their own polish, which needs only to be rubbed to produce a perpetual shine.

A blasting cap which detonates the explosive charge several seconds after firing has been developed by the Hercules Powder Company, which has succeeded in making the finished cap completely waterproof.

Aluminum is now dyed to match the furnishings of the home, and dyed aluminum dishes may be expected to take their place with stainless steel and chromium-plated cutlery in the family dish closet.

Ethyl alcohol, traditionally derived from the fermentation of sugars and starches, is now made synthetically from ethylene derived from natural gas to an extent sufficient to supply a tenth of the country's demands for this important industrial material.

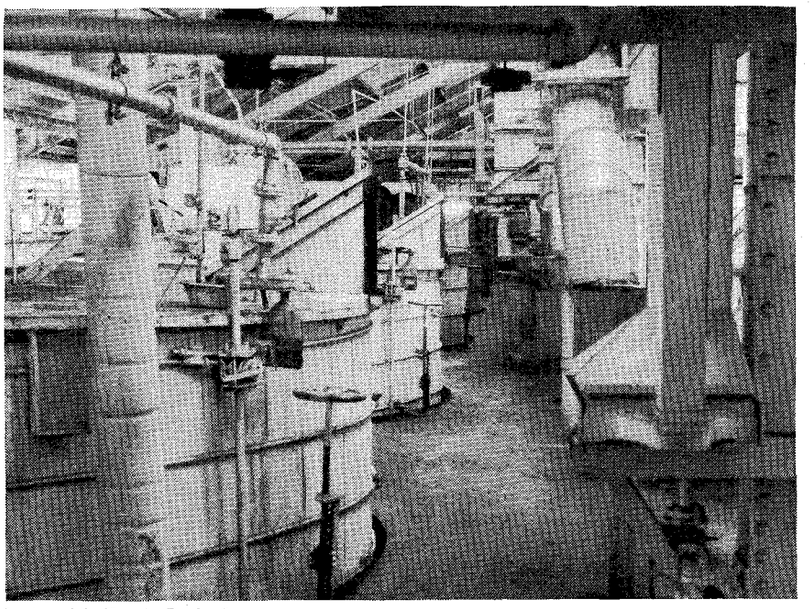
A new anesthetic, divinyl oxid, more effective than ether, and possessing less disagreeable and unpleasant after-effects, has been marketed by Merck & Company.

Cod-liver oil, given to generations of children to supply them with vitamins, has been subjected to a concentrating process which separates these essential factors and allows them to be taken without the oil. A ton of oil in the plant of the National Oil Products Company yields six and a half ounces of concentrated vitamin (less than a glassful).

Rubber rain-coats with their disagreeable odor and unsightly appearance have been deodorized and beautified by the DuPont Company and given the finish of doeskin. The new material not only makes rain-coats which are as beautiful as they are useful, but is also used for a multitude of other items of apparel and accessories.

Volumes might easily be filled with the mere recital of these chemical children of depression. All emphasize in unmistakable terms the value of research, sympathetically fostered and thoughtfully pursued, to our industrial life.

No other expenditure by any organization offers the safety of dividends and the assurance of progress provided by research.



Courtesy of the Hercules Powder Company

A modern chemical plant, where rayon is adapted to meet fashion's demands, and which is almost entirely automatically operated

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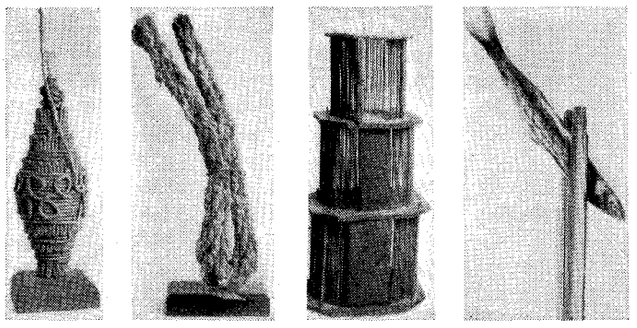
The Conquest of Darkness

Since the Dawn of History Human Beings Have Devised Many Amazing Methods of Solving the Lighting Problem

Mankind's conquest of darkness has been a slow and stumbling process through the ages. Only in comparatively recent times has the problem of lighting met anything like an adequate solution.

Even the candle, according to Dr. Walter S. Hough, famous historian of homely human institutions and curator of anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, is a comparatively late invention. Dr. Hough has recently assembled primitive lighting devices from all over the earth revealing many curious ways of making light.



Courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution

HOW MEN HAVE LIGHTED THEIR WAY

The first and second devices, left to right, are primitive torches included in Dr. Hough's collection. Third is a West Indian Fire-fly lantern and, fourth, a fish used as a torch

Not many years ago the favorite torch or lamp of the Shetland Islanders was the fat body of the stormy petrel. This bird is small but excessively fat. The custom was to thrust the wick down the dead bird's throat, apply a light, and thus produce a feeble illumination.

The bodies of the great auk, extinct birds of the North Atlantic, were also sometimes used for fuel and incidentally for light. The ancient Danes employed a wick of moss, one end of which was buried in the stomach of the great penguin, which is laden with fat.

Fat fish were also used to yield light. A striking instance is that of the candlefish, an excessively fat, salmonlike fish of the northwest coast of North America. The custom was to place a dried candlefish in the cleft of a split stick and apply a light. Penobscot Indians of Maine pursued the same method with suckers taken from the river. The tail of the dogfish was cut into strips and burned for light off the banks of Newfoundland by fishermen. The muttonfish, which was captured off the coast of New Zealand, was used as a torch.

In Europe, and also in Virginia, the use of the taper was common before the introduction of the candle. European torchmakers found that rope imbued with wax, resin or tar formed a rigid tho crude torch, which the English called a "link."

Torches of various kinds were also used in North America even before the coming of the whites. The bark of the Mexican candle-tree, naturally so waxy that a small piece will give a good temporary light, has been much prized as torch material, probably from ancient times.

The most valuable torchwood in the earlier stages of culture, and persisting even to modern times, is derived from coniferous trees. Known in Virginia as "lightwood," fat or heart pine was formerly burned in a pan stuck into the side of the fireplace in the kitchen of the better-class families. Even to-day it is used for light in some sections.

Dr. Hough's collection also includes many kinds of primitive oil lamps, made from clay, shells and other material, and lanterns in which fireflies were imprisoned to produce light.

Wins Achievement Award

The first award for chemical engineering achievement to be given to a company rather than to an individual was presented last week to the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, by *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering*. The award was given in recognition of contributions to the advance of the chemical industry and the chemical profession.

This company was selected by a distinguished committee, headed by Dr. John Van Nostrand Dorr, president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. The "depression achievements" of more than twenty companies were studied before the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation was selected. In the last few years this organization has built an entirely new industry based upon chemicals derived from natural gas, acetylene and other compounds indigenous to the United States. These compounds are called aliphatic chemicals, as distinguished from the aromatic compounds obtained from coal tar.

Since 1930 the company has brought out twenty-eight new synthetic aliphatic chemicals, most of which have industrial uses in connection with the manufacture of lacquers and paints and as solvents for synthetic resins. Also among the synthetic compounds is ethyl alcohol.

Science Snap-shots

Titanoides Moves to Chicago

Skulls and parts of the skeleton of an animal that has hitherto been one of the rarest of fossil mammals have been brought to Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago) by Bryan Patterson of the Museum's department of geology.

The animal, known as *Titanoides*, is a representative of the amblypoda, an extinct order of primitive hoofed mammals. The specimens now obtained will make it possible to assemble a nearly complete mounted skeleton.

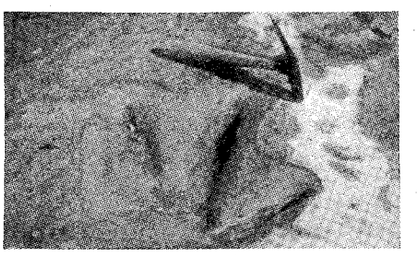
Insect Exterminates Itself

One of the chief pests of Porto Rico is a large leaf-eating weevil known locally as the "vaquita." It normally lays its eggs between two leaves, thereafter sticking the leaves together, to protect the eggs, with a mucilage so tough that the little weevils when ready to emerge, often have difficulty escaping from their nests.

Dr. George N. Wolcott of the Porto Rico Insular Experiment Station recently announced, according to *Science Service*, that the beetle likes laying its eggs between two sheets of paper, and will do so when paper is available, even in preference to leaves. The insect's mucilage sticks better to paper than to leaves, and sticks the sheets so fast together that the young are totally unable to escape and hence are automatically trapped by their parents. This method of control is being widely used.

Footprint of an Early Texan

Several million years ago some creature, presumably a dinosaur, made this track and scores of others like it on what is now the farm of Al Mangold, twenty-six miles north of Hondo, Texas. The tracks, covering an area about 200 feet in length, were discovered recently by employees of an oil pipe-line company and called to the attention of Sam H. Houston, Jr., of Houston, Texas, who sent photographs and a description to *The Journal of Geology*.



Courtesy of *The Journal of Geology*

The creature evidently had companions, for there are three sizes of footprints in the area. The largest measures sixteen inches across the spread of the toes, the next fourteen inches, and the smallest, ten inches. The longest pace measures six feet, the shortest four feet. Mr. Houston believes that the tracks were made in ooze under shallow water, and that the water immediately filled them with mud, hence their preservation.

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The Lynching Evil and Church Responsibility

Eradication of Mob Murder, From Which No Country in the World and Only Four States of the Union Have Been Free, As a Duty for the Clergy

By A. R. W. Mackreth

THE first notable lynching of historic record occurred at Golgotha some two thousand years ago. Next Monday the whole Christian world will celebrate the birth of the Victim of that lynching, and some mention, perhaps, will be made of the two who died with Him on their crosses. That act of violence was the culmination of a tragedy which changed the history of the world. But it did not mark the end of lynching.

Sinners and saints, the known and the unknown, the great and the small, white, black and yellow, have gone that way, sacrifices to the sadism which appears to be instinctive in the human race. It breaks out whenever occasion and opportunity ripen together. It appears among the poor and illiterate, among the learned and cultured, among the impious and the pious. One may contemplate the row of men and women burned at the stake to satisfy the mob instinct, of others hanged head downwards until they died, of others tortured long and slowly until death relieved them and satiated the baying lust about them. No country has been free from the passion which is released in mob violence, racial prejudice, religious bigotry and in lynching. It has always been directed chiefly against the weaker and lowlier races, against religious and political minorities. Tho it is considered by the uninformed in this country to be chiefly a sectional problem, it is a fact that only four States of the Union can show an escutcheon on which there is not the bloody stain of lynching. They are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Lynching Spirit World-Wide

So to say that the lynching spirit is peculiar to any one section or to any one country or to any one class of people is to forget the record. Think back a few years to the time the United States entered the World War and hear the self-righteous howl for the Kaiser's blood. Hear them boldly declare that they would burn him in oil if only they could lay hands on him. See a minister of the Gospel driving a nail into a wooden effigy of the former German Emperor and paying a price for every nail. Had the Kaiser been transported to New York, or to any other American city, in those wild years of international hysteria, men, if they were to be believed, would have descended from the pulpit to rend him in two.

If one still considers the lynching spirit to be a peculiarly American manifestation, let him think of the pogroms in Russia, of the anti-Semitic outbreaks in Roumania, of the economic despoliation of the Jew in Germany, of killings and castor-oil in Italy, of the color problem in South Africa and Australia, of mobs burning convents and churches in Spain, of women of the French Revolution knitting the while they counted heads falling into the executioner's basket, of Russia and the Mensheviki destroyed out of hand.

A white woman, unknown to her audience, heckled Charles H. Tuttle, former

SHALL THIS BE OUR ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE?

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

United States Attorney, presiding over a meeting of 1,400 people in the Great Hall of City College, New York, called to condemn mob violence in general and the lynching in San Jose in particular. Livid with rage, the white woman questioned the right of the New Yorkers to "wash the dirty linen of California when there is so much dirty linen here in New York." "She ought to be stomped on," screamed a colored woman sitting near. Who would have thought to hear the lynching spirit evoked in a colored woman's heart? And as for dirty linen of this sort, it hangs on the line of every country in the world.

The guilt of California, Missouri and Maryland, which furnish the most recent examples of mob violence, is shared by the country at large, all the pious resolutions notwithstanding. The number of telegrams sent to Governor Rolph commending his stand in support of San Jose's bloodthirsty mob is sufficient evidence that California was the scene of a double lynching only by an accident of fate. It might have occurred anywhere within a radius of 3,000 miles of San Jose. Already Pelion is piled on Ossa to build a mountain of laws, but another effort is under way to make lynching a Federal offense. Yet the Maryland incident shows that law is powerless against public sentiment. And where there has been particular aggravation of community feeling, as there was in California, the law, unless supported by a stronger show of force, will be equally as powerless as it was in Maryland. The remedy lies elsewhere.

The Glowing Embers

In most cases, particularly in the rural South, the spirit of lynching is the ripe harvest of poverty and ignorance, of economic stagnation, of inherited prejudices and of the lack of opportunity for healthy, pleasing diversion. Yes, it must be said that hanging a man to a tree, "stomping" him to death or burning him at the stake, is an emotional release. The desire for excitement in drab, uneventful lives takes the form of sadism. The letting of blood quenches for the moment at least the thirst to play the hero.

The Negro, involuntary ward of the white race, has been the chief sufferer from the mob. That is true of the country at large. Some will recall that when the draft laws were put into effect in New York City at the outbreak of the War between the States white mobs wreaked their anger on defenseless Negroes, killing many and driving others into sanctuary in the Church of the Transfiguration, more popularly known as The Little Church Around the Corner, where they were kept until the passion of the mobs had been spent. More recently race riots have occurred in New Jersey, in East St. Louis, in Chicago. In some instances Negroes were killed and their homes wiped from the scene. In Detroit a Negro doctor was fired upon through his window because he had moved into a white neighborhood, and in a city of the Empire State white contributors to a Y. M. C. A. threatened to discontinue their donations unless a Negro Y. M. C. A. official was dismissed.

Condemnation From the South

More Negroes have been done to death in the South because there are more Negroes there and because of other reasons, some of which have been recited. But the better class of white Southerners have always resented these bloody stains on the character of the South, and by word and deed have sought to uphold the law against the passions of the mob. The Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching, composed of members of both races, has given long and patient study to the problem of group sadism and its prevention. Tho there have

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been condonations of lynching, Southern editors have generally condemned it and striven to uphold the authority of law.

Southern women, too, refuse to accept the outworn excuse that lynching is the Southern woman's protection and safeguard. After his announcement supporting the lynching at San Jose, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, reputed to have a membership of more than 15,000, telegraphed to Governor Rolph a denunciation of his "astounding attitude."

"The South," ran the telegram, "is still charged with brutal lawlessness because officers sometimes fail to protect prisoners against mobs, but we are grateful that no Southern Governor to-day has made himself a public defender and protector of lynchers. Your public approval of these lynchings constitutes a sinister menace to all forces of law and order throughout the country and makes your action one of national concern." The Birmingham *News*, acknowledging that Alabama may not be in a position to point the finger of scorn at California, said that "Alabama's Governors have set a good example in this respect and done what they could to strengthen public opinion against lynching."

Imponderable Factors

An additional, but imponderable, factor operating against lynching in the South is the strong bond of sympathy existing between the colored people and the better class of white people. Not the memory of slavery, nor Reconstruction nor organized opposition has broken this ancient tie. In the era of prosperity Negroes came by the car-load from the South to the North. In the North was the Land of Promise. But even in Canaan the Negro found doors closed against him. Harlem is a replica in the large of the Jackson Ward of Richmond. The Jim Crow law was not on the Northern books; the Negro could ride with the white man on train and car, go to the white man's school and college. But, he soon learned, the door of social equality is closed as tightly against him in the North as in the South. He was denied a seat in high-class restaurants, sue tho he might. Even in religious councils he was set aside as the son of Ham. When the bubble burst, the Negro went home again. Despite the occasional outbreaks of color against color, he found the South still warm and hospitable. It understood his needs and his ambitions. After all, the South was home.

The Churches' Responsibility

Taking into account the economic factor, the failure of the officers of the law, all the statutes against lynching, the lack of educational facilities, the inherited self-dependence of Southern rural communities and the failure of the Negro himself to meet his obligations, a large part of the responsibility for mob murder rests upon the churches. The President has reminded us of the Decalog. "We know," he said, "that lynching is murder and a deliberate and definite disobedience of the commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill.' We do not excuse those in high places or the low who condone lynch law."

"Generally speaking," writes Arthur Raper in "The Tragedy of Lynching" (The University of North Carolina Press), "preachers and church officers, like other citizens, were compromised into letting things take their course. The most common view expressed by ministers was that the lynching, tho unfortunate, was inevitable. The ministers, and especially the Southern Methodists and Southern Baptists, usually felt that they would be faced with a serious division among their members should they actively support indictment and conviction of lynchers."

Mr. Raper quotes a Southern churchman on the responsibility of the Church:

"In the absence of passion and excitement, the preacher should instil into the minds of his hearers the danger and crime of mob rule. People should be fortified in the quiet time against the crisis which may arise. There is a marked absence of any feeling of social responsibility in much of our preaching and church teaching of to-day. The individualistic theology of a large element of the Southern Baptist, Southern Methodist and Presbyterian churches must be corrected. A large class of our preachers should be constantly reminded to let the Egyptians and Israelites have a good long rest, and also the sins of the ancient Amalekites, and to deal in a Christian way with our own social and racial problems.

Handling Emergencies

"Preachers and church leaders have their responsibilities for the eradication of lynchings: in normal time, by instilling reverence for human life and personality; in an emergency situation, by cooperating with other exponents of law and order to keep the mob from its murderous goal. On account of their superiority of numbers, a heavier responsibility rests upon Southern Baptists and Southern Methodists than upon any other denomination."

In New York the Federal Council of Churches and a public meeting of Jews, Protestants and Catholics, sprinkled with men who would have lynched the Kaiser sixteen years ago adopted resolutions condemning the mob murder in California. But so far as this writer knows, only two men of God have ever stood forth against a mob to try to prevent a lynching.

He Knows Why People Get Divorces

Judge Sabath Has Pondered 40,000 Marital Disputes and Formulated Ten Simple Rules for Success of Wedded Life

Having had 40,000 marital disputes before him and having reconciled 2,000 couples who thought they had come to the parting of the ways, Judge Joseph Sabath of Chicago is in position to speak on the ingredients that go into the making of a happy marriage. Few, if any, have had the experience that is his. And now, beginning his twenty-fourth year on the bench, he finds that trivialities are at the bottom of most marital unhappiness. Such a simple thing as a wife waving good-by to her husband when he goes to work in the morning would avert a good many divorces. It follows, of course, that the husband should not forget to return the courtesy. A kiss firmly planted leaves a pleasant memory and is a good augur for the evening.

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Judge Joseph Sabath

Most folks want to do the right thing, Judge Sabath believes, and out of his vast fund of knowledge he has formulated ten simple rules for married happiness:

1. Have patience with each other.
2. Work together, play together, grow up together.
3. In all disputes avoid excited talk.
4. Do not conceal little differences until they accumulate to the breaking point; discuss them calmly.
5. Be frank with each other.
6. Sympathy and mutual understanding are the pillars of the home.
7. Good humor in parting in the morning and a cheerful greeting at night.
8. Share responsibilities.
9. Establish a home of your own.
10. Make your bedtime prayers a review of the day and never go to sleep without a clean slate.

Simple enough and reasonable. Marriage is a habit that needs constantly to be kept in good repair. Putting it on trial is simply to admit that possibly it will fail instead of saying that it should succeed.

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A Liquor "Creed"

Recognizing that repeal requires a new philosophy, the New York City branches of the Y. M. C. A. have published a liquor "creed" for young men. It is not suggested that young men do not drink; but it is urged that they do not treat and that they will not encourage young women to drink. Altogether, it is a new approach to an old question. Before Prohibition, in some localities at least, it will be recalled, young men who indulged in intoxicants were barred from the facilities of the Y. M. C. A. The "new creed" follows:

"1. We will under no circumstances patronize the bootleg industry nor violate any liquor control laws under which we now have increased personal liberty.

"2. We will avoid making ourselves a nuisance to our friends or to the public by drunkenness.

"3. We will refrain from encouraging young women to drink.

"4. We will disapprove the practise of treating or other methods of forming a liquor habit.

"5. We will investigate the experience of other nations in dealing with the liquor problem and acquaint ourselves with the conclusions of our best United States students on this subject.

"6. We will consult the best authorities as to their opinions about the effects of alcohol on the human system, physically and mentally.

"7. We will weigh the advantages of spending money for intoxicants as contrasted with other possibilities.

"8. We will study the ethical, moral and social implications of the new status of intoxicants, also give attention to the relation of liquor to economics in a technological age.

"9. We will undertake intelligently to formulate a personal philosophy and program of true temperance.

"10. Finally, we will undertake honestly to put our personal philosophy and program into practise."

A New Humility

In attempting to uplift the "forgotten man," President Roosevelt is exhibiting remarkable Christian virtues, in the opinion of *The Christian Century*, undenominational religious journal of Chicago. The recognition of Russia, it says editorially, is "a revelation of a new quality of humility in the American mind. The President has put an end to the superciliousness which has stood between the American people and their need to know, fully and sympathetically, of the efforts which another great people are putting forth to do away with want and injustice and to increase human opportunity."

Three Priests Preach the Gospel of Social Justice

Monsignor Ryan, Father Nell, and Father Coughlin, Now in the Public Eye, Are Apostles of a New Order

Three priests are in the public eye. They have gone far beyond the gate of creed to preach a gospel in which Jew and Gentile, caste and outcaste, may join. Let Protestants speak of them.

Monsignor John A. Ryan, one of the foremost authorities on social science and one of the most outspoken men for equalization of opportunity, has been lately elevated, but Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins still thinks of him as the simple Catholic priest laboring for the downtrodden and the forgotten. "It's going to be hard," she said, "not to keep on talking about 'Father Ryan.'" In the priesthood and outside, that word "father" connotes so much. Monsignor Ryan's name is of household fame. He won his first recognition with his book, "The Living Wage," in which, as its title conveys, he tried to teach that the principles of social justice laid down by Pope Leo XIII in his Labor Encyclical were not abstract formulas for parlor discussion, but principles to be applied to actual conditions. As a professor at the Catholic University for twenty years he has lectured and written in behalf of the poor and oppressed, for social and economic justice for all. He saw that "a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the teeming masses of the laboring poor a yoke little better than that of slavery itself." State and society, he says, must learn that "economics is subject to ethics and that industrial activities are governed by moral laws."

Underwood
Mgr. J. A. Ryan

Rev. G. Nell

© International
Father Coughlin

Aiding the Common Man

A good shepherd whose pasture knows no creedal line is thus described in *The Christian Century*, undenominational journal of Chicago:

"At Island Grove, Illinois, is the parish of a Catholic priest named Father George Nell. He has gone in and out among these people for twenty-two years until it is impossible to tell where he leaves off and the community begins. In all its struggles to live he has been its advocate. When the farmers struck against the oppression of the big milk company, he was at their meetings with words of encouragement. He went into St. Louis and rang door-bells, explaining the meaning of the farmers' struggle. Detectives were put on his trail; he told them they were wasting gasoline—either he ought to ride with them or they should ride with him. For two weeks they rode with him and counted it their best assignment. When the Ku Klux Klan tried to organize central Illinois, they failed completely within twenty miles of Father Nell's parish. No matter how the organizer denounced the Catholic priest, the people thought of Father Nell and knew better. Church attendance is not a problem. Over roads impassable to auto traffic in wet weather they came, many on horseback, to pack the beautiful country church on Sunday morning. Here is a Catholic priest who has become the channel of grace to the common man's will to live."

Perhaps no one man has so stirred the country and cut as deep between the old order and the new as Father Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest of Detroit. Many do not agree with his economic views; many of his own Church violently oppose them. But his sincerity seems generally conceded. Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, Unitarian, religious editor of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, has this to say about Father Coughlin and the frankness of his speech:

"Apart from the scientific soundness of Father Coughlin, it is admirable to have in the economic field a rebirth of free speech from the ancient Mother Church. She gives an example to all churches that is simply magnificent. Most Protestant churches are still under the sway of the Reformation's economic individualism which in large part has brought us to our present state. One must in justice praise without stint the Federal Council of Churches and certain Protestant denominations. But when all is said no other Church is sustaining one of its ordained ministers in such unremitting arguments and uncensored assaults as those of Father Coughlin.

"Whether he is right or wrong in his theoretical position for economic recovery, he is fulfilling his mission to the best of his conscience and belief. He says what is true when he explains why he speaks as he does 'It is the business of spiritual leaders to concern themselves with the material welfare of their followers.' There is ample precedent for that."

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Art at the Whitney Biennial

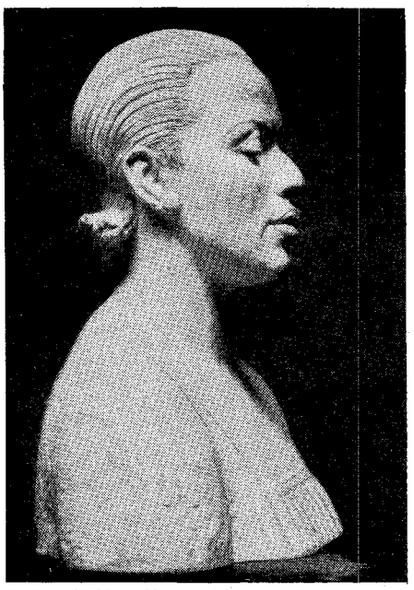
Contemporary Sculpture, Water-Colors, Prints and Drawings, Selected for Exhibition by the Artists, Who Are Called "Bad Judges of Their Own Art," Hold Interested Crowds

THE Whitney Museum, which opened its current show too late to be included in our last week's notice of holiday art exhibitions, is attracting interested crowds.

It is its first biennial exhibition of contemporary sculpture, water-colors, prints and drawings.

While water-colors predominate and show a variety and freshness in the modern manner it is the prints and drawings, after the sculpture, that have the most interest for the visitors.

Sculpture seems to have been the field in which most was anticipated in this exhibition. But its numbers are fewer than in the other fields of art, probably owing to the limitations of the gallery.



Courtesy of Whitney Museum of American Art

PORTRAIT OF GWENDOLYN
By Gertrude V. Whitney

Conservatism of treatment is mainly the quality of those presented. Arthur Lee's "Rhythm" is a vigorously modeled young man, as is Gaston Lachaise's smaller bronze, "Man Walking." A reclining nude, "Lila," by Eugenie Gershoy and a standing figure by Cecil Howard are outstanding on the distaff side, while Mrs. Whitney's "Portrait of Gwendolyn" is accounted her best work. Royal Cortissoz of the *Herald Tribune* notes with approval "how tradition still fertilizes its disciples." He seems to hail the absence of modernism, and has an interesting passage on the subject:

Absence of Modernism

"The only manifestation of it I found is the cumbrous cubistic abstraction, mystically entitled 'A. D. H.,' by J. Wallace Kelly. Apropos of that curious item, I revert to an amusing passage in the book about that brilliant critic, the late W. C. Brownell, which Mrs. Brownell has just published. Speaking of an unpublished skit on modern art which he wrote, she adds: 'He imagines the majestic Titian being shown examples of the New Painting, and listening, respectful but puzzled, to an able exposition of the principles guiding it, and finally exclaiming, with his hand pressed to his brow, "But the looks of it! The *looks* of it!"' Just on those simple grounds let the visitor contrast Mr. Goodelman's 'Isis,' say, with the lovely 'Figure Standing' of Cecil Howard. There can hardly be any question, to my mind, as to which emerges the victor. A lot of energy has been let loose in current sculpture, and much of the latter is capable, workmanlike stuff, but, oh, the looks of it!"

For the present, at least, it must be said that the younger generation like "the looks of it," for strange things appear among the water-color section, tho plenty of invention as well as lively color have gone into the making of them.

To particularize among so many would require much space. Suffice it to say that from Andrew Dasburg's New Mexican landscape to Edward Hopper's severe New England houses there is almost every phase of representation as well as technique, and the visitor will select what he most affects.

A very striking composition is Ward Lockwood's "Taos Indian Turtle Dance," where an angular treatment that smacks of modernism also strikes a note that chimes with that employed by the Indians themselves in their own pictorial endeavors.

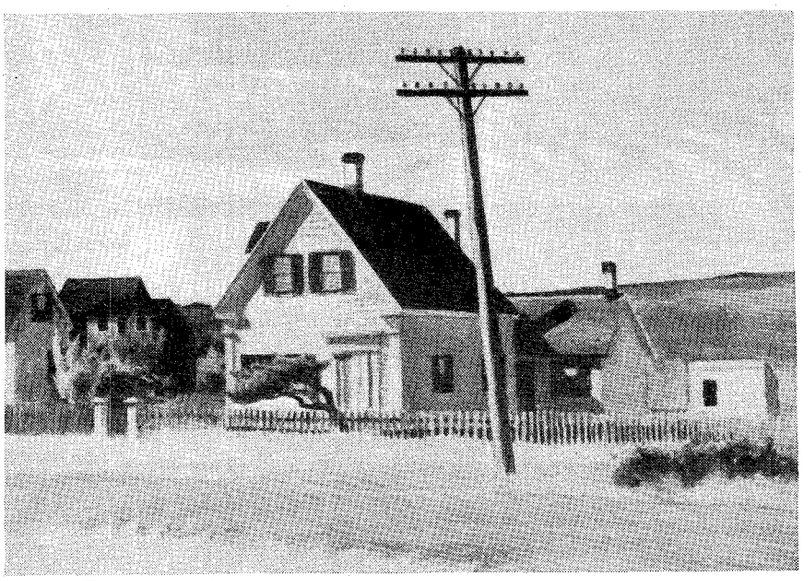
The department of drawings introduce such well-known names as Rockwell Kent, William Gropper, Boardman Robinson, Morris Kantor, Eugene Speicher, William Glackens, Mahonri Young, Walt Kuhn. Drawings often bring one into more intimate touch with an artist's personality than his more elaborate and finished work in other mediums, and this department can be studied with great profit. The prints, which consist of lithographs, etchings, wood engravings, dry-point and aquatint, are more than a hundred in number.

Artist Bad Self-Critic

One fault found with the exhibition by Malcolm Vaughan (New York *American*), is that the artist was given the choice of his work to be shown. Why this should not be a good method is not obvious, since the poet so often tells you his volume "contains all that he wishes to retain." But Mr. Vaughan has a reason if debatable:

"Artists are proverbially bad judges of their own art. They are sometimes shrewd commentators on the technique of their colleagues, but to their own art they can not bring objective judgment.

"Doubtless this policy of permitting the artist to select his material springs from a desire, on the part of the Whitney Museum, to be gracious to those whom it honors. But there is perhaps a larger graciousness involved—an attempt to give the public his more elaborate and finished work in the best art procurable."



Courtesy of Whitney Museum of American Art

LOMBARD'S HOUSE
Water-Color, by Edward Hopper

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Lost Art of Singing

"This is the era of instrumental virtuosity, but not of vocal art."

So writes W. J. Henderson in the New York *Sun*, again reverting to a favorite pastime of taking conceit out of our vocalists. Not to be too sweeping, he grants that there are some excellent singers, but none whose technical equipment can be regarded as rivaling that of the celebrated pianists and violinists.

In past times, when the art of *bel canto* was created, singers devoted many years to the study of technique, and they were masters of their art before they asked the suffrage of the public. How is it to-day? Let Mr. Henderson tell us:

"Every teacher will bear testimony to the fact that if he desires to get rid of his pupils all he needs to do is to refuse to give them arias or songs to study before their technique is ready for such work. The teacher who can promise to put pupils on the operatic stage in less than two years is likely to have a waiting list.

"The inevitable result is that the stage and the concert platform are overloaded with singers who, in plain English, do not know how to sing.

"Some of them have exceptional voices, and can trade on them for a few brief seasons, but careers based on such insecure foundations are not enduring, and are usually conducted along a line of lamentable *diminuendo and ritardando*. The singers who hold their places in the public esteem year after year are those who have something more than mere voice to offer. They have the technique which preserves the voice and the musical intelligence which vitalizes their singing.

"Where is the vocal artist with a technic corresponding to that of Horowitz, Hoffmann, Novaes, Heifetz, or any one of a score of others? To push the contrasts still further, let the reader ask himself whether he knows any young singer prepared to go before the public with such a technique as that which Menuhin and Ricci revealed when they appeared, or that which Guila Bustabo has."

A Clean Bill for "Ulysses"

Judge John M. Woolsey spent many weeks in his spare hours to read and decide whether James Joyce's "Ulysses" was "pornographic, that is, written for the purpose of exploiting obscenity." "In the book," he writes, "in spite of its unusual frankness, I do not detect anywhere the leer of the sensualist. I hold, therefore, that it is not pornographic."

The judge qualifies his statement by saying that he was "only required to determine whether 'Ulysses' is obscene within the legal definition of that word" contained in the statute prohibiting the importation into the United States from any foreign country of "any obscene book."

The Varied Art of Angna Enters

Unique Among Our Entertainers, She Is Dancer, Mime, and Delver Into Dark Mysteries of the Soul

The artist that is Angna Enters appears in new and more significant manifestations each year.

How to name her is puzzling, since there is no one among our entertainers like her. Dancer, mime, delver into dark mysteries of the soul, painter in heavy pigments or in pale water-colors. The British call her a *diseuse*, tho she speaks no word. Perhaps it is because her art approaches that of Yvette Guilbert, only she does in acting what Yvette does in song.

Ulmann photograph

ANGNA ENTERS
In "Boy Cardinal, 16th Century, Spain"

Her first appearance this season in New York in the Town Hall Endowment Series brought out a large, highly appreciative and enthusiastic audience. Under the inspiration of this assembly old numbers revealed an added depth and virtuosity, new ones a range of thought, and the lighter ones a gaiety that is always with her, tinged with sardonic comment.

Her French Gothic "Queen of Heaven" still remains one of the earliest and most impressive evocations. The program note carries an illuminating quotation from Henry Adams: "The Virgin . . . was a queen, a woman and a mother, functions all which priests could not perform. Accordingly she seems to have had little taste for mysteries, and symbols that seem most mysterious were clear to every old peasant woman in her church." This dominant figure of the Catholic Church seems to have special attraction for Miss Enters, not alone because it enables her to create a beautiful picture, but because it affords opportunity to reveal some psychological phases of the Virgin's worshipers. In the "Icon-Byzantine" one feels not only the brooding mystery of the East, but sees the stiff angular attitude of the art that expressed it. Then the "Holy Virgin Pursued by Satan—Spain 18th Century," emphasizes the woman who repels with a fan the blandishments of the Evil One.

Her interest in religious experience comes out in "Auto Da Fe—Spain 18th Century," where the victims of the inquisition performed this "act of faith by torture," and in the "Holy Spain of the Cross—16th Century," that reveals a soul in which "mystical tremors born of pain and sacred longings" are mingled with fleshly temptations.

That figure of the sixteenth-century "Boy Cardinal" shows us the adolescent clerical, perhaps one like Cesare Borgia, too early invested with rank in the hierarchy, who paces the streets, now disdainfully granting his blessing, now bringing forth his concealed castanets to express with furtiveness his inability to conquer the allurements of the world.

These are only one side of a program that is mingled with lighter moments. In all there is preoccupation with "dance forms," and in some of the numbers we come down to modern and familiar experiences. The prewar "American Ballet" gracefully burlesques the social dances of that period—the tango, maxixe, bunny hug, Castle walk, what not. The pendant to her well-known burlesque of Delsarte, "Oh, the Pain of It" (Very "Modern Abstract"), is a withering comment on the solemn performances of those "dark souls" who take their color from Mary Wigman.

Memories of the Moulin Rouge are stirred by her rendering of the Can-Can, and smiles are in order for the humorous program note which assures us that there was no attempt on the part of young ladies to "interpret" the music of Offenbach which accompanied the dance. The title of the number, "Highlife 1880," gives the cue to this most amusing number.

A Code for Poets

The Poet Laureate League of America is said to have asked that the NRA establish a code for them. A maximum working week of thirty-five hours and a minimum wage of one hundred dollars is suggested. There is no indication of who pays.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* seems to take the matter gravely, for it observes: "We do not think a code for poets would be practical. There is something mechanical about it. Poets have so many different methods of composing that it would be hopeless to stretch them all upon one procrustean bid."

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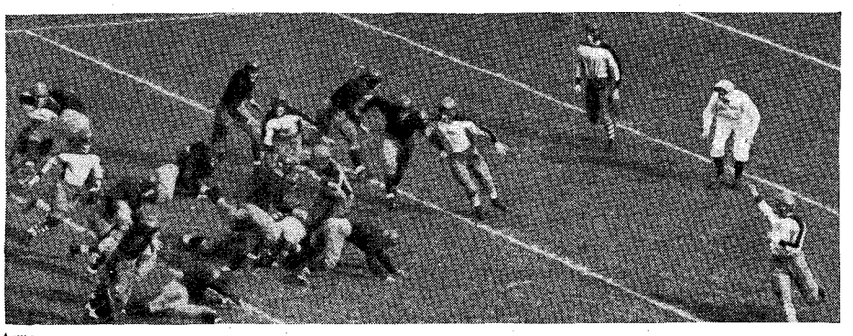
Moot Football Decisions of 1933

Rulings Made by Officials in Several Important Games, Including the Yale-Brown, Army-Illinois, and Princeton-Columbia Battles, Prove That Even a Referee Can Nod

By George Trevor

ADMITTING that no referee is ever a hero to the football second-guesser, the 1933 season will go down in the guide-books as an exceedingly unhappy one for officials. Honest blunders are inseparably associated with the human equation, but because of the complexity of the football code most official "boners" go unnoticed.

Not so this fall, when several prominent referees made some flagrant slips which gained rather pitiless publicity. That there were extenuating circumstances is obvious to anybody who realizes the involved nature of the rules, the high pressure under which football officials work, and the speed with which things happen on the gridiron.



Acme

The difficulties of refereeing are graphically illustrated in this view of a play in the Princeton-Columbia game

Usually it's the quarter-back whose choice of plays is pilloried by the Sunday-morning sofa-strategists. This fall it was the referees whose faces turned red when a check-up revealed certain blunders.

There was a faulty decision in the Yale-Brown game, for example, when the Eli's were presented with twenty yards they didn't deserve at a crucial moment. Brown adherents go so far as to claim possession of the ball. Let's see what happened.

Forced back to its goal line, Yale elected to kick out on first down. Stan Fuller, standing in his end zone, had his punt blocked by Caito, Brown's aggressive end, before the ball crossed the line of scrimmage. That last qualification is important.

Eye-witnesses disagree (psychologists won't be surprized) as to what actually occurred in the mad scramble for the ball. One disinterested observer says that the ball caromed off Caito's hands into the end zone where Fuller, seeing a Brown man about to fall on it for a touch-down, batted it out into the field of play. If Fuller actually did bat the ball he must be credited with a smart bit of thinking and debited with a foul. In that case he saved his team a touch-down at the cost of a safety—two points.

Batting the ball with your hand constitutes a foul. Rule 9, Section 4, Article 2 (it sounds like a Supreme Court decision) holds that "when a player commits a foul which would give the ball to the opponents behind the offender's goal line, a safety shall be declared."

As a matter of fact this point didn't arise in the Yale-Brown case. Somehow, someway, the ball popped up in front of big Clare Curtin, Yale tackle, on the two-yard line. He asked no questions, tucked the orphan under his arm, and lumbered out to the twenty-two-yard line before being tackled. Curtin had never had so much fun in his career, and he got away with it too. The referee awarded the ball to Yale at that spot.

This was patently an error. Rule 7, Section 6, Article 2 reads: "A ball kicked from scrimmage which does not cross the scrimmage zone may be recovered by any player. If recovered by the kicking team, it is dead at the point of recovery." Since Curtin picked up the ball on his two-yard line, it should have been given to Yale at that point. The referee erred when he allowed Curtin to advance the ball.

Had this blocked punt *crossed* the scrimmage line, the ball would have gone to Brown at the spot where Curtin of Yale grabbed it, provided it had touched no other Brown player except Caito, the blocker.

Judicial Blunders

Let's turn to case two in the exhibit of horrible examples of judicial blunders. Army was playing Illinois in the windy Cleveland Colosseum on Lake Erie's waterfront.

Leading 6—0, Army marched within field goal range and elected to try a place kick. Johnson, holding the ball for Travis Brown, knelt on the ground. Brown's kick split the uprights, but the referee ruled "no goal," forgetting that the dead-ball rule is waived in the case of the holder of a place kick.

Section 7 of Rule 7 specifically grants immunity to the chap who kneels to poise the ball for a placement kicker. Ordinarily the ball would be dead when a player in possession touches the ground with any part of his person save his hands or feet.

This mistaken decision cost Army a field goal, and thus influenced the subsequent trend of the game. Nine points is a reasonably secure lead, permitting latitude in substitutions. Leading by only six points Army could not relieve its tired regulars. Frankly admitting his error, the referee said that he had become confused by a subordinate, and imagined that the dead-ball exemption applied only in the case of a try for point.

The Princeton-Columbia match brought a controversial tho correct ruling on a play borrowed from Rugby—the open-field lateral pass. Fritz Crisler, a progressive coach, teaches his Princeton pupils to get rid of the ball, rugger fashion, when tackled—tossing it sideways or backwards to a confederate. The Tiger carrier is taught to hang onto the ball until he feels an opponent's arms tighten about his body.

Early in the second quarter, Princeton reached Columbia's four-yard line. On fourth down Kadlic swung toward the Lion left flank with Le Van on his outside ready for the designated lateral. A light-blue tackler broke through and seized Kadlic, clogging his leg-action but failing to pinion his arms. The whistle blew just as Kadlic lobbed the ball to Le Van, who danced down the side-line for an apparent touch-down.

Referee Ed Thorp, a fearless official, nullified the score, bringing the ball back to where Kadlic had been momentarily halted. He was blamed by certain Princetonians for spiking a maneuver that forms an integral part of Crisler's offense. Here is Thorp's logical answer:

"My decision is based on the dead-ball provision which provides that 'the ball is dead when a player in possession is so held that his forward progress is stopped.' Kadlic didn't throw the ball soon enough. His pass was legal, no forward trend about it, but he had ceased going ahead before he made the throw.

"It's up to the referee to decide when forward progress has stopped. Unless this rule is enforced a premium will be placed on rough tactics.

"For instance, if a tackler suspects his quarry is going to get rid of the ball the former will go for his man savagely around the neck and smother his throwing arm. The would-be lateral tosser will be given the works with a vengeance and you can't blame the tackler either for not wanting to be flimflammed.

"An official's first duty is to protect the boys. The delayed open-field lateral, a dramatic ruse, is worth exploiting, but the runner must throw the ball before he is held firmly in the grasp of an opponent."

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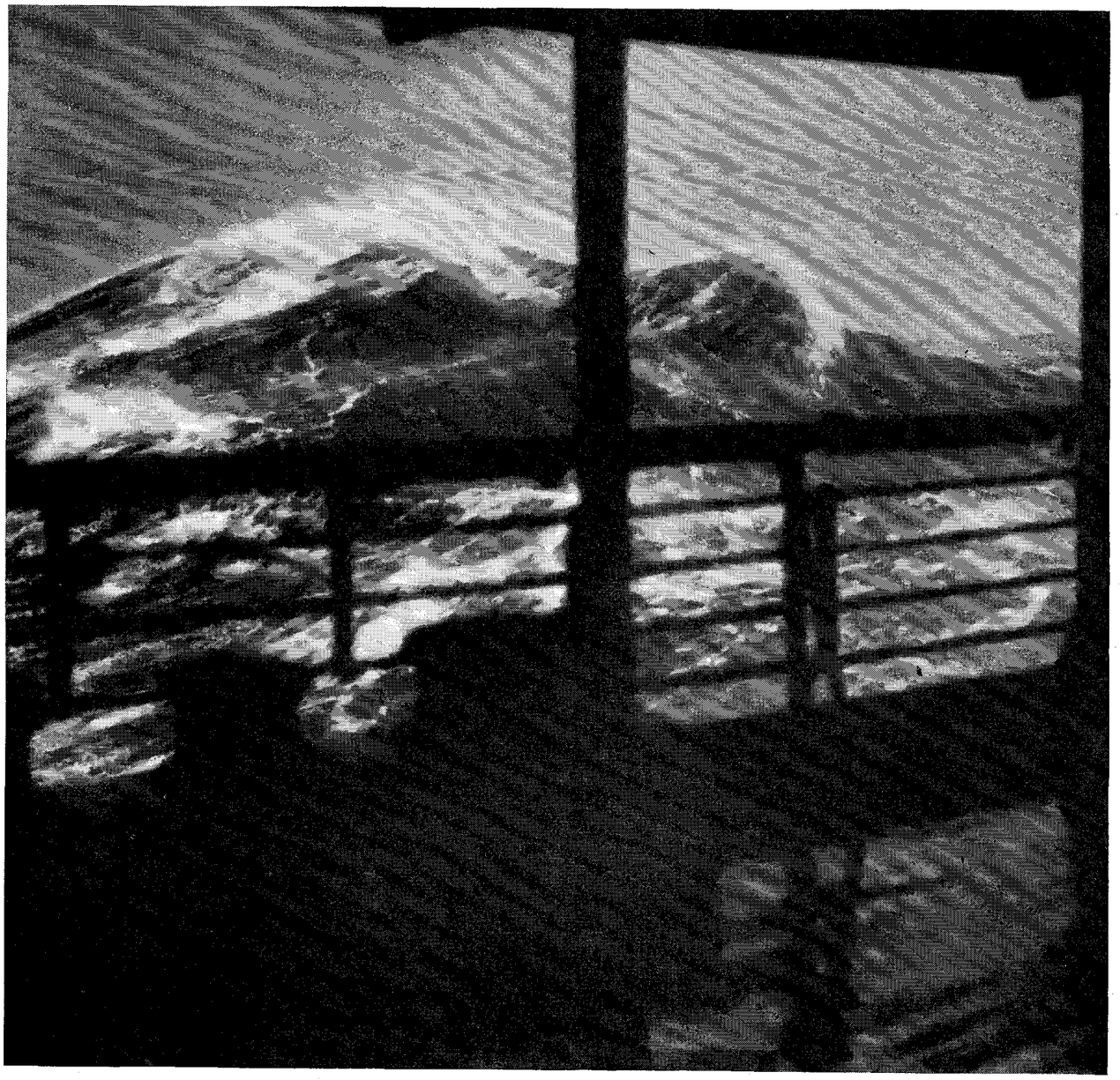

Seaworthy

The boat that turns its prow to the far horizon has the salt of the sea forever gnawing at its hull. Storms blow up and pound its sides unmercifully. And the sturdiest craft afloat, to stay seaworthy, must come to dry dock every so often for its general overhauling.

An elevator that climbs up and down all day long is doing strenuous work. Every moving part, every unit of electrical control is under constant stress. To remain skyworthy, this elevator also may need dry docking.

The maker of the Otis Elevator is now offering a special service for the overhauling of elevators. A service for the restoration of used and misused elevators to their original efficiency. It is known as the Otis Reconditioning Service.

This service is of equal importance to tenants, building owners and managers. To tenants it means excellent service; to owners and managers a definite saving in operating economy and freedom from minor repairs and breakdowns.

OTIS *ELEVATOR COMPANY*

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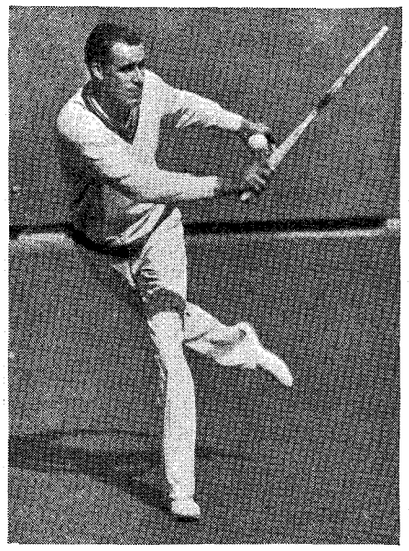
Should New Rules Eliminate "Trial Ball"?

The Suggestion That in Tennis Tournaments Players Be Limited to One Serve Revives Age-Old Controversy

Une ou deux balles de service? One or two serves in tennis? That controversy, old as the game of lawn-tennis, has been raised again in England and an echo is heard in France. H. W. (Bunny) Austin made the statement for publication: "After all, isn't it rather silly that one should be allowed a trial ball at lawn-tennis—a privilege enjoyed by players of no other game?" The battle was on!

A. W. M., who is Wallis Meyers, the



Bill Tilden serves them hard, but it will be noted that a second ball is ready in case the first is a fault

noted tennis writer, takes up the argument from London in an article in *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News:* "The service is the initial blow; it is the first stroke to generate speed. If the fault were abolished —if, that is, a service too gay or too timid meant the loss of a point—an inevitable tendency toward 'safety first' would influence the server, this care and caution would reduce the pace of delivery."

Albert de Luze, French tennis authority, replies from Paris in an article in *Tennis et Golf:* "He [Wallis Meyers] fears that at the outset the game will be made slower and less interesting; but I quite fail to see how the elimination of the 'cannon-ball' service, which can not be returned, can have this effect. It is a stroke of sudden, terrific force delivered without risk, and which in my opinion is much less interesting than the rally which follows."

But Wallis Meyers contends that the service is the stroke that sets the pace of the game, and that if the service is delivered with caution or fear and trembling, the rally that follows service will suffer the same handicap and lose much of the dash and reckless speed that follows the return, however occasional, of the "cannon-ball" serve. Of course the game will become more of a test of courage and the weak and timid will drop out in the first rounds of tournament play, but what of the masses who play in the public parks, the thousands who look for recreation more than for keen competition in a game of tennis? Mr. Meyers feels that the game was designed for these amateurs rather than for the experts, and wonders "whether this large army of devotees would be disposed to cripple themselves and to destroy a large part of their enjoyment by abolishing what Mr. Austin calls the 'trial ball.'"

M. de Luze agrees with Mr. Meyers on this point, but he feels that neither the point nor the argument is fundamental to the issue. He reminds Mr. Meyers that there are other games in which the rules are not the same for good players as for the amateurs. "Nothing would be simpler," he says, "than to eliminate the first ball in tournaments and to permit a second ball in friendly matches."

However, it would seem that such a differentiation in the rules would handicap the development of young players, who would not be inclined to develop the "cannon-ball" service while their game was in the formative stages, a period during which most of their play would be in the "friendly matches" that M. de Luze refers to.

The Break-up of the Athletics

Philadelphia baseball history repeats itself. Nineteen years ago Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics startled the baseball world when he broke up his great championship machine with its famous "$100,000 infield." Now practically the entire team that won the American League championship in 1929, 1930 and 1931, and a world's championship in 1929 and 1930, has been "sold down the river." The only one left of the stars of those years is Home-run King Jimmy Foxx.

Financial difficulties are said to be responsible for the sale, and the owners of the club are expected to realize some $300,000. They are selling Robert Moses ("Lefty") Grove to the Boston Red Sox, giving that rejuvenated team the best all-round pitcher in baseball. "Mickey" Cochrane, who ranks with the greatest catchers, goes to Detroit as manager. George Earnshaw, star right-handed pitcher, who was on the outs with Manager Mack all last season, goes to the Chicago White Sox, there rejoining his old team-mates, Al Simmons, "Mule" Haas, and Jimmy Dykes, whose transfer a year ago began the disintegration of the great Mack machine. "Rube" Walberg, veteran left-handed pitcher, and Max Bishop, second baseman, go with Grove to Boston.

Unusual and Amusing Incidents of the Football Season

Crafty football coaches are always seeking loopholes in the rules and vigilant officials are constantly on guard to prevent such evasions. What has patly been dubbed "the touch-down fumble" belongs in his category, tho none of the instances here cited was deliberate.

In the St. Mary's-Fordham game a galloping Gael was hit hard just before crossing the maroon goal-line on the second St. Mary's touch-down. Jarred from his arms, the ball rolled into the Fordham end zone where a St. Mary's man fell on it. The touch-down counted.

Now this was clearly an accidental fumble, but you can see the opportunity for subterfuge. A cagey half-back, for instance, finding himself halted a stride from the goal-line on last down might purposely fake a fumble into the end zone on a chance that a team-mate would recover the ball. He would have six points to gain and only twenty yards to lose if an enemy got the pigskin.

"Officials are wise to this chicanery," says Ed Thorp, "and watch for it. Of course it's impossible to read a player's thoughts and unfair to impute motives to him which he may not harbor, but if such a forward-fumble into the end zone happens on fourth down without any body impact which could reasonably jar the ball loose, it might be assumed that the fumble was intentional. In such a contingency, most officials would disallow the touch-down and rule an incompleted forward pass. In the St. Mary's game the end-zone fumble happened on third down, thus refuting the plausibility of deliberate intent. A carrier would be crazy to fake a fumble when his team had another down remaining."

The touch-down fumble figured likewise in the Princeton-Navy game when Spoffard, Tiger half-back, lost the control of the ball as he was driving irresistibly to a score from the six-yard mark. This off-tackle play was launched on fourth down, it is true, but those cynics who called it a "fortuitous fumble" and implied premeditation, overlooked one vital fact. Princeton only needed to reach Navy's two-yard line to make a first down and Spoffard had already crossed that mark before he fumbled. What a fool he would have been to fumble deliberately when he had made his distance, thus assuring Princeton of four more chances to score from point-blank range! Unquestionably the ball was jolted out of his arm and, fortunately for Princeton, a Tiger colleague covered it in the end zone.

No doubt the most amusing novelty of the 1933 campaign was "the stepladder stance" for blocking goal-tries employed by Oregon State. As the kicker let drive at the ball, an Oregon Aggie player vaulted acrobat fashion on a team-mate's shoulder and loomed like a human tower in the path of the ball. This twelve-foot-tall obstruction proved both a physical and mental hazard.

"There is nothing in the code to prevent this extension-ladder stunt," says Ed Thorp, "tho I fancy its publicity value outweighs its strategic usefulness. I hope they don't broaden the pyramid idea to include a pick-a-back pass! Can you imagine our confusion if a pass-receiver climbed onto a colleague's shoulders and calmly awaited a sky-scraping lob?"

G. T.

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If your product is GOOD . . .

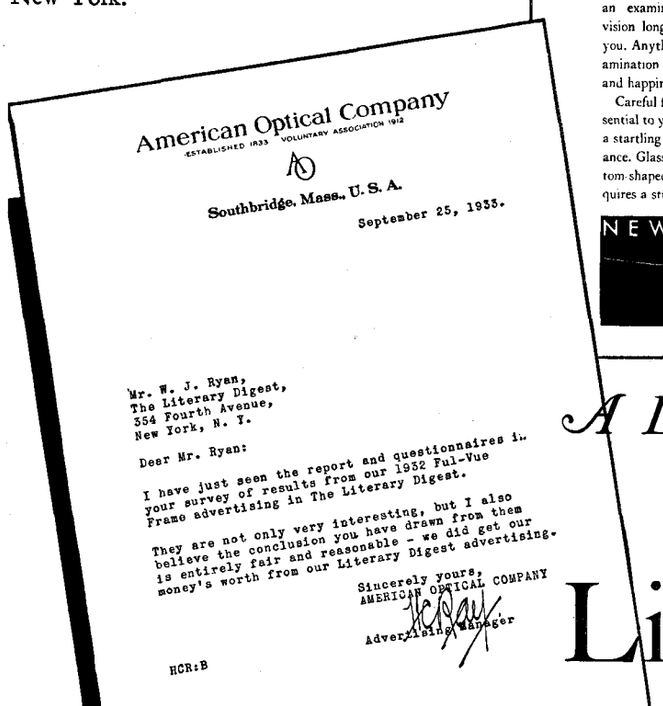
DIGEST READERS WILL BUY IT

A. O. survey also reveals ability to buy NOW!

IN 1932 the American Optical Company advertised in nine national magazines a new and good product — Ful-Vue Frames — which they said would lead to better vision. Advertisements in seven of the nine magazines carried coupons. To this advertising, readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST responded in greater proportion than those of any other magazine.

Now a unique survey shows that Digest readers not only *inquired,* they also bought and told their friends—the survey indicating that Digest inquiries resulted in an average of 1.29 sales per inquiry, or 129 sales for every 100 inquiries.

The report of this survey, which proves that readers do buy products advertised in THE LITERARY DIGEST and also have the money to buy them *now,* should be studied carefully by every advertising executive now considering 1934 plans. A copy will be mailed on request. THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York.



American Optical Company
ESTABLISHED 1833 VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION 1912

Southbridge, Mass., U. S. A.

September 25, 1933.

Mr. W. J. Ryan,
The Literary Digest,
354 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ryan:

I have just seen the report and questionnaires in your survey of results from our 1932 Ful-Vue Frame advertising in The Literary Digest.

They are not only very interesting, but I also believe the conclusion you have drawn from them is entirely fair and reasonable - we did get our money's worth from our Literary Digest advertising.

Sincerely yours,
AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY
Advertising Manager

HCR:B

32 The Literary Digest September 24, 1932

New FUL-VUE GLASSES do not hide your eyes
The same girl, but different glasses. Left, new style Ful-Vue reveals the eyes and clears sideway vision. Below, old style bows hide the eyes and obstruct vision.
Old Style—EYES HIDDEN—side vision barred

FUL-VUE GLASSES

NEW! MODERN! MORE BECOMING! HIGH-UP SIDE BOWS REVEAL EYES, DO NOT OBSTRUCT SIDEWAY VISION

BE GOOD TO YOUR EYES

MANY a person gropes through life with health and work below par simply because of bad eyesight. Are you one of the seven out of ten people who need glasses? Are you handicapped by poor eyesight without knowing it? Unless you have an examination, you can't tell.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED

Have your eyes thoroughly examined by an expert of training, experience and skill. Frequently such an examination reveals defective vision long before eye-strain warns you. Anything less than a careful examination may penalize your health and happiness.

Careful fitting of glasses, too, is essential to your comfort and can make a startling difference in your appearance. Glasses should be literally custom-shaped to your face. This requires a study of facial contours and measurements—for no face is just like yours.

Seek the best services obtainable in your community, with plenty of time given to selection and fitting. You'll be happier in the end. Hasty fitting cannot satisfy.

New Ful-Vue glasses, quite different from any others in design and appearance, represent today's progress in better looks and better vision. There are designs for men and women—with frames or rimless—in pink or white gold. They are described—with much other helpful information—in our booklet, "What You Should Know About Your Glasses." The coupon brings it without cost.

AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY
Southbridge, Mass

SEND FOR *this important illustrated* BOOKLET

American Optical Co., Dept. P-4, Southbridge, Mass.
Without charge or obligation please send me the booklet "What You Should Know About Your Glasses"
Name
Address
City State
The name of the man who fits my glasses is

MEDIA
The Literary Digest (among others)

UNIT OF SPACE
⅔ page

NUMBER OF INSERTIONS
Five

DATES OF INSERTIONS
April 30
June 18
July 23
September 24
November 19
1932

SPACE COST
(on request)

RESULTS
1. Lowest cost per inquiry
2. 1.29 sales per inquiry

(indicated by questionnaire)

A Little Advertising Money Goes a Long Long Way

IN THE

Literary Digest

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Ninety Million Lamps for Christmas Trees

Holiday Lighting Grows Apace, With the Tremendous Increase in the Use of Outdoor Trees Adding a New Factor

By Sarah Comstock

In every phase of life we have been getting down to brass tacks these days; even Christmas is at last reduced to statistics. The cry for facts and realism has brought the electricity-minded to the point of computing Christmas in terms of lamps as used for indoor and outdoor trees, wreaths, candles and other Yuletide decorations over the entire United States. The figures turn out to be so impressive as to astonish some of the dealers themselves.

Ninety million was the approximate estimate for the consumption of Christmas-tree lamps in 1932, an increase of about 19 per cent. over 1931, as calculated by those closely associated with the business. These figures cover the total consumption of both foreign and domestic lamps. The prospects for 1933 are equally bright; it looks as if the number sold might be even greater, in the opinion of some dealers. The tremendous increase in the use of outdoor trees, moreover, adds a new and important factor to the whole picture.

Keystone

Christmas Candles of 1933

Roughly estimated, four million electric "outfits" for Christmas trees are sold in a year. An outfit, as known to the trade, is the set of colored lights, with cord, plug, and all arrangements for attachment, which we purchase, ready to string to the tree. It consists of eight bulbs; the smallest, for table trees, are only fourteen to fifteen volts each, so small that the circuit is cut off if even one goes out. From this the bulbs range upward; but, whatever the size, the outfit always carries eight lamps, so that the total number of lamps is more than thirty million. In addition to these new strings, there are still in use an unestimated number of old outfits, held over from other Decembers, still in good condition except that one or more of the lamps on a string is broken or burned out. To replace these there are known to be over fifty million new lamps sold over the counter, detached; it is the total of lamps strung and unstrung that brings us up to the approximate eighty to ninety million total of recent years.

Probably the most interesting and significant fact about these four million yearly new outfits is that 10 per cent. of them, 400,000 lighting sets, are sold for *outdoor* trees. The popularity of outdoor Christmas celebrations is growing at an astounding pace, showing that the average American is coming to enjoy the open even in winter, and to carry his play spirit into the outdoors whether or not it involves snow and ice. Our increase in outdoor living is shown in scores of ways, due, as it largely is, to the influence of the automobile; and in no way do we get a more clear-cut bit of evidence than in the fact that the sale of these outfits for outdoor Christmas trees is increasing at a rate of 30 to 40 per cent. every winter.

The growth of community entertainments has helped bring this about. The custom of offering prizes for the best decorated trees is gaining in favor, and has stimulated their use all over the country. In order to light these to the best advantage, manufacturers have been improving their method of weather-proofing the string and preparing the entire set against storms. The dealers in evergreens, by the way, are finding that the outdoor custom of to-day is affecting their business. Altho the current use of large indoor trees has decreased, because of close budgeting, and families that used to pay a high price for a tree that tickled the ceiling with its topmost star are now making shift with a table tree, just by way of keeping the home fires of the Twenty-fifth burning and no more—on the other hand, the community tree's rapid development is causing a greater demand for the huge single hemlock, spruce or balsam. The largest of these trees may measure from thirty-six to forty feet in height, and will be so bulky as to require shipping singly on the freight cars that bring them from northern woods.

Many Types of Lighting

Outdoor Christmas lighting decoration of a general and miscellaneous sort has grown along with the outdoor tree. Apartment houses, private dwellings, stores, garages, even filling stations express the holiday spirit with every form of outlining, window-blazing, wreathing and festooning. All this involves the use of many colored lamps of standard wattages: fifteen-watt, twenty-five-watt, thirty-watt and so forth. This raises the Christmas light figures still higher.

Since electricity took the place of the traditional and highly dangerous wax candle, holiday lighting has grown apace, from the two-foot centerpiece which adorns the dining-table up to the forty-foot evergreen which forms a center for some community or dazzles the youthful visitors to some department store. One outfit of eight bulbs is sufficient for the table tree; the large trees consume several outfits apiece.

It is a cheering bit of Christmas news to hear from certain dealers that their sales reports made in October of this year had already reached the total of 1932.

Making Student Pay His Way

By J. W. Klein
President of Albright College

I was much interested in President Hamilton Holt's excellent article, in a recent number of The Literary Digest, entitled, "Making a College Pay Its Way." It seems to me to set forth the ideal answer to the present college problem. I wish we, at Albright, were as fortunate as Rollins College, that we could ask the students to pay the full cost of their education. Statistics do prove that the students pay only about one-half of what the colleges are spending for them. We have met all the vicissitudes of the average small liberal arts college caused by the depression, and we too have had to find a way.

It is probably true that the average college to-day can not collect enough from its students to pay for room, board and tuition so that the endowment income may be used to help worthy students who are unable to pay. We have, however, found a way through which there has come to us an unusual freshman class in which over one-half of those enrolling were honor students in the high and preparatory schools from which they came. All of these have had the usual tests as to character, health, academic training, but in the majority of cases there was the problem of a lack of available funds.

We have offered to some students who were of unusual rating in all requirements, and hence prepared for outstanding college work, the privilege of enrolling and paying to the college only $30 per month, including room, board and tuition. The real secret of the plan, however, has been in working out a well-organized and comprehensive plan of self-help for the student to take care of the balance of his account.

There is no self-help job given at Albright, as a mere camouflage to increase enrollment, or to, under an assumed name, improve athletic possibilities for the college, in violation of the ruling of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; but every self-help job on this campus is a real job. They cover all lines of work including firing of furnaces, rebuilding of roads, and giving a fresh coat of paint to every building on the campus, the value of which is estimated at a per hour basis of actual work.

The balance between the cash the self-help student pays and the manual labor he does is taken care of in a student-aid loan that need not be paid back until within five years after his graduation. This program, as outlined, instead of being a deterrent to the exercise of his best mental, physical and moral self, has stirred within him an ambition with which he goes forth into life, having in college been taught the gospel of hard work and which has fitted him to tackle difficult problems.

The attitude on the campus has become such that those who can not receive self-help jobs because they are not able to show their need of this assistance, look almost enviously upon those who find great satisfaction in what would at first seem a great handicap.

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

"The Man of the Renaissance." By Ralph Roeder. New York: The Viking Press; $3.50.

Chosen by the Book-of-the-Month Club for December, this fat volume unfolds an age near to our own—civilization in a state of flux; new knowledge widening horizons and tugging at old anchors; dynasties upset and geography reforming; talent rife but often undirected; religious fanaticism going hand-in-hand with cynicism; sense of balance appearing sporadically.

Mr. Roeder, employing the method of "biographical history" made popular by André Maurois and others, attempts to give us the essence of the Renaissance through the figures of four vivid Italians—Savonarola, the ascetic prophet of a new dispensation; Machiavelli, the advocate of political realism; Castiglione, the instructor of courtly virtue; and Aretino, the disciple of physical indulgence.

The author justifies his choice of subjects by the contention that these four aspects of human nature are recurrent and all-inclusive and that they are fit topics for study in any age. Mr. Roeder does not labor this thesis. It serves as a convenient framework for his study. He allows these four figures free play in the complicated events of their five decades—1475 to 1530. And they mingle with such flaming individuals as the Borgias, the Medicis, the d'Estes, the Sforzas, the Gonzagas—this at a time when Italy was overrun with the armies of the French, the Swiss, the Germans, the Spaniards; when cities were armed courts; when the Popes were worldly and had their soldiers in the field; and when some of the world's greatest artists were at work. Florence, Urbino, Venice are the cities featured.

Savonarola, a youth of twenty-three, forsook devoted parents and a position of some consequence and took refuge in a monastery because he wished to escape from the wickedness of his time. He became a monk. At the moment his action appears to have been merely hysterical. Escape was uppermost in his mind and there was no thought of any large mission. Yet his self-discipline was almost unparalleled. He mortified the flesh repeatedly in order to subjugate unruly passions and before long he professed to have visions straight from heaven. His preaching grew to such intensity that he made the world uncomfortable, not least the Pope. He was excommunicated, but went on preaching. The author gives a striking account of the third-degree methods practised on him leading up to his execution and of the devices employed to bedevil his testimony. Savonarola believed that faith must save the world, yet at the end this almost hysterical devotee, his work thwarted by forces too great for him, wonders whether he still has faith or whether his faith is merely the product of his imagination.

Savonarola had faith but he lacked power. The combination of these two was the ideal. So concluded Machiavelli, an upright youth who for years served as diplomatic representative and observer for the Florentine Government. A man of keen intelligence, a patriot above all, he had abundant opportunity to see well-meaning action come to naught because unaccompanied by shrewdness and power. So he set out to formulate a philosophy of statecraft. He outlined his principles in a book called "The Prince," in which he took the canny Cesare Borgia for his hero. Cesare, it is true, did not quite succeed because he was overcome by Fortune, that mysterious force whose vagaries it was the purpose of Machiavelli in this treatise to outwit. "The Prince" made a great impression on Europe for several generations. To a sensible man like Sir Francis Bacon it had the seeds of wisdom; to the hoi polloi it was the preaching of the devil. Examined to-day it might seem to be the guide for much of the "merchandising of human beings" which advertising and fund-raising concerns find necesary in their campaigns.

On the two remaining figures it is not necessary to dwell. Count Castiglione, a lover of peace and moderation, set down his ideas in "The Courtier," a treatise which details the ideal conduct of a gentleman at court. It is a book to which the general reader may still turn with pleasure. Aretino, once brilliant in Rome and Venice, high priest of things material, has faded into obscurity.

This is a bald outline of a book which graphically pictures one of the most brilliant and at the same time one of the most complex periods of Western civilization, one that may be studied profitably with reference to our own era.

Worth Reading

"The Edwardian Era." By André Maurois (New York: Appleton-Century; $3). Able characterization of men and ideas.

"Internal Revenue." By Christopher Morley (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2.50). A pleasant essayist on timely and untimely topics.

"End Papers." By A. Edward Newton (Boston: Little, Brown; $3). Twenty-two essays on books and authors by one who knows his library.

"Death in the Forest." By Neville Brand (New York: Claude Kendall; $2). A thrilling story of Central America.

"The Art of the Novel." By Pelham Edgar (New York: Macmillan; $3). A well-written text-book which emphasizes structural evolution.

"The Crimson Queen." By Daniel Henderson (New York: Duffield and Green; $2.50). A sympathetic interpretation of "Bloody Mary."

"Martin Luther." By Edwin P. Booth (New York: Round Table Press; $2.50). A timely estimate of one of the robust characters of history.

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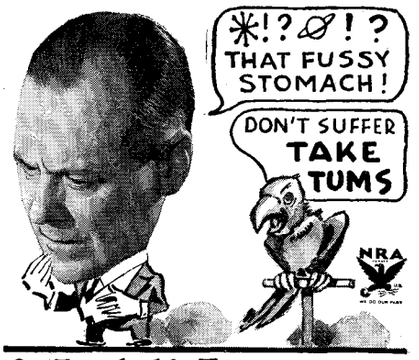

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Organizing the Common People to Back the President

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—We feel that President Roosevelt is doing his best to bring about a reconstruction program that will greatly benefit the greatest majority of the people of the United States. It is apparent that certain selfish interests are opposed to his ideas while offering nothing themselves, except the same worn-out theories which have brought us to our present condition. The time has come for the common people to organize into compact bodies which will, we believe, give our President an active illustration that the people are with him 100 per cent.

Accordingly, a group of men here in Detroit, met and discussed the formation of a group to be known as "The New Deal Organization." The foundation and sole purpose of this body is embodied in the following resolution, which we passed unanimously.

"WHEREAS: President Franklin D. Roosevelt is earnestly trying, in every manner, to bring about a better and more sane condition for all our people;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That we organize a body of men and that this organization be open to all men who are citizens of these United States and their possessions. And that the sole purpose of this body shall be to stand behind President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his fight to bring about a greater prosperity."

It is our aim to make this body nation-wide with working chapters in every section—a purely non-political and non-religious group.

THE NEW DEAL ORGANIZATION,
RALPH H. MARLATT,
Chairman Publicity Committee.
Dearborn, Mich.

Why No Plums in Plum Pudding?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Our home economics class was discussing plum pudding. The question came up as to why it was called plum pudding, when in the pudding itself there were no plums. We wonder if you could give us information regarding this, please.

(MISS) V. B. JEFFORDS.
Seymour, Texas.

A Reply on Negro Education

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In reply to the letter of B. A. Wade of Chicago, who states that the money appropriated for Negro and white schools in the South is not equally apportioned, I beg to state that the following conditions obtain here:

In my county, Richmond, in South Carolina, in certain portions, Negroes outnumber whites about ten to one. Where only one school is needed for whites, ten are needed for Negroes. The white man pays about 90 per cent. of the taxes. Whenever possible, the Negro evades his taxes. I venture to say that not one in ten Negroes pays even his poll tax of only one dollar. The whole burden falls upon the Caucasian.

Intelligent white men and women of the South are anxious for the Negro to have good educational opportunities. We are doing what we can to effect this end. But we are certainly not going to see our children neglected in an educational way to the advancement of Negro children when the Negro shirks his share of the financial burden.

Mr. Wade's suggestion that separate schools be abolished is too absurd to merit reply.

JAMES A. CLARKSON, JR.
Hopkins, S. C.

Pulaski's Nationality

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—On the correspondence pages of your recent issues, I have noticed in every instance that your correspondents state that Pulaski was a Polish nobleman and patriot, who served in the American Revolutionary Army.

As a matter of fact, he was a native of Lithuania and of Lithuanian parents. He and his father fought against Poland and King Stanislaus in 1769.

JOHN P. SIDLAUSKAS.
Newark, N. J.

The Workers' Dead-line—A Protest

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Shall American industrialists have the power of life and death over the inhabitants of this country? By refusing to employ middle-aged persons, they virtually assert their intention of exercising such a power.

Employers throughout the land are drawing a dead-line to halt and humiliate the middle-aged citizen.

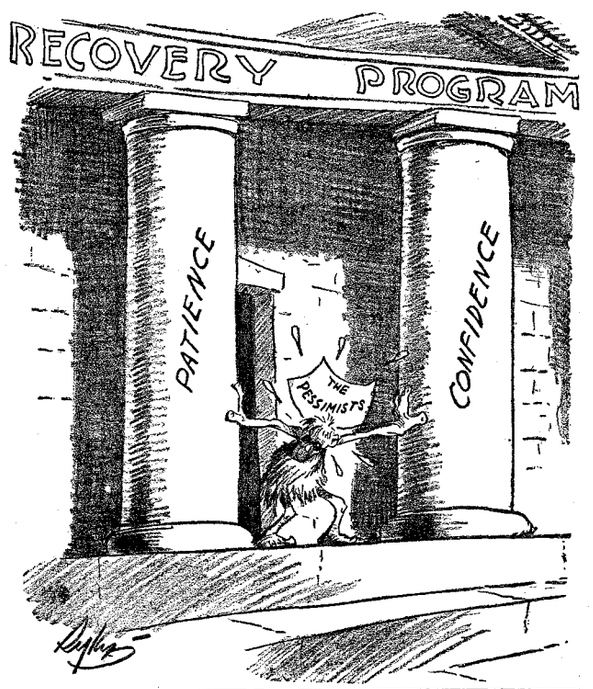
Let every young man reflect upon the sinister fact that his father has probably already been sentenced to starve, and that the mighty barrier of age-limit has been erected to stay his own progress.

Employers no longer ask, "How able are you?" The question now is, "How old are you?" If the willing, experienced and seasoned worker admits that he has arrived at the sound maturity of forty, or fifty years as the case may be, he thereby seals his own doom. He will not be permitted to work, regardless of his strength, his proved ability, his desperate need, or his elemental right to use his brain and brawn in earning food, shelter and raiment for himself and his dependents. The man's value to the community as a self-respecting citizen means nothing.

The fixing of an arbitrary age-limit is not based upon logic or common sense. It is not beneficial to the employer nor helpful in restoring nation-wide prosperity. It is inhuman, brutal, destructive. It is virtually a death sentence.

The most distinguished public officials in the land are elderly men; then why impose an age-limit to the activities of any able man?

PINCKNEY E. WEST.
Claymont, Del.



SAMSON?
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

More Views in the Debate Over Job-Holding Wives

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—We do not dispute the right of married women to work. As an individual she has the absolute right to decide such matters for herself, but we do dispute the right of ten bites against none in times of dire need such as these. Let us prove true-blooded American daughters of the pioneers and do our bit for our country—when we can afford it.

FRANCES E. ARCULEO.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The time has come, I believe, when employers should discriminate against hiring married women whose husbands are holding down steady positions and have a minimum income of $30 per week. It is no secret that thousands of men, appointed to civil positions, drawing large salaries, employ their wives as clerks, secretaries and stenographers. Why, may I ask, should this deplorable condition be permitted to exist?

FRANK P. SANO.
Albany, N. Y.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am afraid Miss Kelly of Boston and Mr. Turner of Texas have had little opportunity to observe the average young working wife engaged in the arduous tasks of holding down a job and meeting the exigencies of a household "after hours." A record of one of her twenty-four-hour days is all that is necessary to dispel any illusion about her luxury-loving and duty-dodging nature; and to prove that she is held to such a program by nothing other than dire necessity. Believe me, the fondest dream and most devout prayer of these young women is for the day when their husbands will be able to provide so that they may fulfil their womanhood and devote themselves to home-making and child-raising only.

I am willing to lay my last hard-earned dollar that there are ten fathers able to provide for their job-holding daughters to every husband able to do the same for his doubly hard-working wife if that is to be the criterion for the right to earn a living.

ALICE B. HESS.
Baltimore, Md.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A woman (whether she be married or not) is a person, an individual, with a soul, a brain and with desires all her own, which are totally apart from her husband, even tho some good people do consider a husband and wife as one. This being a free country a woman, since she must work, should be allowed to choose her field. Her husband has that privilege without question and so should the wife have it. If she finds her forte in the home, baking, sewing, etc., well and good. She then is content. But what of the woman who abhors such an occupation, finds it nerve-racking and a drudgery? Must she then, because she has married, forever bind herself to the work she detests?

THELMA F. LOWE.
Coshocton, Ohio.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Instead of trying to take jobs away from women who have other means of support, why not concentrate on a method of turning over *all* the jobs to women? For centuries man has labored to support woman. It is high time he had a rest. If women like work so well, let them go to it. Let Jane be the breadwinner while John takes his ease.

DANIEL BOONE BAXTER.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

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But the attorney for the State turned to Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary and from it read to the Court: "Blind Pig" (same as BLIND TIGER)—"A place where intoxicants are sold on the sly." No further evidence was needed. This definition does not exclude dwellings. The search had therefore been within the law; the original conviction was sustained, and a Rock Island County jail received a new tenant.

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On the Screen

Lawyers, who are customarily regarded by the cinema as romantic allies of the racketeers, are contemplated in a more prosaic manner in the screen version of Elmer Rice's play, **Counsellor-at-Law (AAAA).** It probably is a result of the arrival of repeal, or at least a symbol of it, that the films should pick this particular moment to show that successful attorneys do not necessarily have to devote all their time to melodramatic imitations of the legends about William J. Fallon, "the great mouthpiece." In his study of the working day of a successful Jewish lawyer, Mr. Rice hasn't refused to rely on suggestions of melodrama or hints that his hero was not so terribly far from being a shyster, but he has not been chiefly concerned with plot manipulations. In the main he has occupied himself with studying the atmosphere and incidents of a law office in a way tending to portray not the more overwrought episodes but rather the day-by-day concerns of his central character's existence.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, *Berkeley Square, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	Que Viva Mexico, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Another Language, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*—Films suitable for children

Since he was dealing with so comparatively shoddy a medium as the drama, he was forced, of course, to high-light his episodes, and so, in "Counsellor-at-Law" there is a plot framework dealing with the futile efforts of an enemy to disbar the Jewish attorney. More important, however, is the mood and characterization involved in what is essentially a study of character. For one thing, the author has been careful to dramatize the racial angle of his theme. The George Simon of his creation is a successful Jewish lawyer, always rather self-conscious about his racial heritage, and it is this Hebraic quality of his which supplies one of the distinctive phases of the story.

"Counsellor-at-Law" is, nevertheless, a vigorous and intelligent motion-picture, admirably lively in its staging and, on the whole, extremely faithful to the original stage version. Of course, a great part of the fidelity is due to the fact that Mr. Rice, one of the first-rate playwrights of America, supervised the screen adaptation with proper care.

Certainly, the acting is helpful, even if some of the minor characters are not as clearly sketched as they might have been. And Mr. Barrymore is dramatically effective in his work, even if he isn't properly Semitic in manner. ARGUS.

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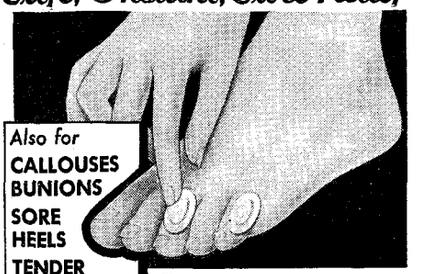

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The Week in Business Summarized

Expansion in Various Lines Brings Definite Upturn for the First Time in More Than Four Months, and Revival of Activity Is Hailed Enthusiastically by Observers

By Endicott G. Rich

BUSINESS has ended the continued recession which had endured since the end of last July. The decline in activity has given way before an expansion in various lines which has turned The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business upward for the first time in more than four months.

The current index number of business activity stands at 62.2 per cent. of what would be considered normal for this season of an ordinary prosperous year. It is a change of only approximately three-quarters of 1 per cent. from the low of 61.77 per cent. to which the index had fallen since the year's peak in mid-summer.

The upturn has been hailed enthusiastically, nevertheless, by business observers. Many attribute a double significance to the new trend in that it nourishes public courage and confidence from which, in large measure, it draws its own sustenance.

Prohibition repeal, commentators are agreed, has had some share in the renewed business vigor now recorded, especially in the case of the railroads, which have received increased tonnage of many sorts, from the finished product, wine from California, to the raw materials incidental to the renewed manufacture and distribution of the now again legal liquors. Improvement has extended beyond these items, however.

Causes of the Upturn

Contributing causes of the upturn were the expansion of private spending evidenced by increased bank debits outside New York City, increased coal production, larger cotton forwardings to domestic mills, and more active steel production. Public works continue to contribute largely to the betterment in steel, and the industry has been encouraged, too, by the release of rail orders in substantial volume and the prospect of a resumption of demand from the automobile factories in which operations, at the moment, are slowed down by the need to retool for 1934 models.

Business failures in November numbered less than those of any November since that of 1920, and liabilities were below those of any corresponding month since November of 1919. For the year up to December there were 19,175 insolvencies with liabilities of $475,630,152 compared with 29,353 failures totaling $864,123,674 in 1932 and 25,529 in 1931 involving $663,096,053.

Ambrose Benkert, Chairman of The Brookmire Economic Service, and a stanch supporter of President Roosevelt's monetary policies, cited increased farmer purchasing power as one of the underlying causes of the business upturn. According to Mr. Benkert, these increases over the corresponding months in 1932 have been recorded: May, 20 per cent.; June, 39 per cent.; July, 55 per cent.; August, 24 per cent.; September, 45 per cent.; and October, 44 per cent. Figures for September and October, Mr. Benkert conceded, include government premiums and adjustment payments, but he added:

"Here, nevertheless, is tangible evidence of substantial revival in buying power."

Improved conditions have brought little cessation to the controversy over the Government's monetary policy.

In the midst of heated controversy pro and con, however, there have been several developments justifying an unimpassioned view of the situation. Among these are the Administration's continued restraint in raising its bid price for gold as well as the calmer tone which has marked recent utterances of Administration spokesmen.

Most encouraging, perhaps, have been the recent discussions between officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and of the Bank of England over the question of dollar and sterling stabilization. The fact that these conversations can not be characterized as "official" detracts in no degree from their significance as evidence of the Administration's trend of thought.

Nor does the fact that the future of the franc has been brought into these discussions inject a necessarily difficult element into the situation. Reports from London make it clear that at the present moment, at least, Great Britain is more inclined to tie to the franc than to the dollar. However, economists in general have felt all along that if stabilization was to come through international agreement such accord would have to include the franc. Tho the French situation is still critical, a recent success of the Government in winning support for essential economies and State wage-reductions has greatly strengthened the immediate position of the franc.

The inclination to take a less serious view of the Administration's monetary program is apparently increasing among economists and financial experts accustomed to comment upon the course of business.

Faith in the Dollar

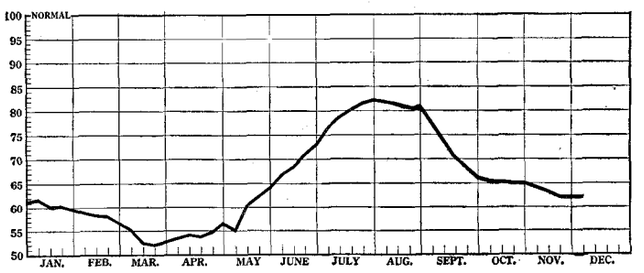
Mention was made last week of the nation's strong faith in the integrity of the dollar as a factor which, perhaps, militated against a more effective outcome of the President's efforts to affect prices by devaluing the dollar. While this faith continues, many keen observers appear to agree, business may well stage an improvement which will justify stabilization of the dollar and render of academic interest only questions of the effectiveness as recovery measures of such instruments as the commodity dollar, a remonetization of silver, bimetalism, symmetalism, and the like.

Fear of the Government's recourse to one or another of these measures still exists, but it rests now more upon dread of the President's inability to withstand the importunities of Congressional radicals than upon a belief that Mr. Roosevelt will voluntarily swing further to the Left.

A steady improvement in business is recognized as the best possible insurance against such developments, and it is the consensus of informed opinion that the upturn now inaugurated will endure for some time to come. Sustained consumer purchasing is the primary need, and to promote this Roger W. Babson proposes an immediate increase in instalment buying, shrewdly observing that, if currency inflation should come, buying on the instalment plan is a perfect hedge against dollar depreciation Says Mr. Babson:

"Back in the period of 1927-29 instalment selling had reached huge proportions and no matter what one wanted to purchase, instalment payments could be arranged for in almost any store. After the business crash at the close of 1929 credit was curtailed. The tide is now going the other way."

And if it be suggested that merchants, fearing inflation, may hesitate to grant instalment credit, Mr. Babson counters with the assertion that reasonably long credit offers the double advantage of keeping plants busy and, at the same time, earning a fair return on idle surplus cash.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of the first week in December

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When Congress Meets Again

(Continued from page 4)

against the NRA, there appears to be no concerted effort to abolish it. The Administration has not indicated whether or not it will ask for an extension of the licensing authority of the act which has not been used and which expires next June. The most powerful drive for amendment of the act is expected from the side of organized labor, which may demand a maximum 30-hour week and labor representation on all code authorities. From the farm belt, the attacks against the NRA probably will take the form of demands for employment of the antitrust acts to prevent monopolistic price-fixing, according to indications.

Mortgages: Demands for liberalization of the Farm Mortgage and Home Owners Loan acts are anticipated. Relief to mortgage holders under both acts has been disappointing. The Administration is believed to be ready to approve the removal of legal obstacles to the successful operation of the acts, without placing any additional burdens on the Federal credit.

Municipal Credit: A bill backed by the Administration to facilitate agreements between bankrupt municipalities and their creditors was lost in the jam of the special session. The straightening out of municipal finances, so that municipalities may resume more of the burden of public works construction and relief, is earnestly desired in Washington. Legislation to aid the reorganization of municipal finance probably will be passed at the coming session.

Public Utilities: Federal regulation of public-utility holding companies and public-utility service companies was pledged by Mr. Roosevelt during his campaign. Positive action on the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty with Canada would pave the way for the construction of the fourth of the government-developed power "yard-sticks." The others are Boulder Dam, Muscle Shoals, and the Columbia River. Unification of wire and radio systems in two or three government-supervised monopolies, privately owned, has been recommended to the President by an interdepartmental committee, and may be recommended by him.

Taxes: The revelations of the Senate banking investigation of the ways in which wealthy men avoided income-tax payments during the depression years has given impetus to the movement to tighten the income-tax law. Roswell Magill, special assistant to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, has been commissioned to cooperate with the Senate and House committees in closing the legal loopholes in the income-tax law through which it is estimated hundreds of millions of dollars have escaped the Government. The segregation of capital gains and losses under a separate tax and revision of the rates and exemptions under the income tax are also under consideration. Taxes on excess profits, corporation surpluses, dividends, corporation capital, gifts and estates are among the old and new sources of taxation in which additional revenue may be sought. A strong drive is expected to eliminate some of the nuisance taxes and tax manufacturers' excise taxes.

Money: Two months ago it looked as if a battle over money would dominate the Congressional session. Conservative Republicans have been grooming the money issue for the 1934 election. The inflationists of the South and West have indicated that they are ready to join the issue. However, two developments have tended to soften the clash. The raw edge has been taken off inflationist demands from the South by higher prices for cotton, the payment of cotton benefits, and government loans on cotton withheld from the market, and the rise in wages in the mills. Unrest has subsided in the wheat belt and the Administration expects the pouring of money into the Middle West under the corn-hog crop reduction and loan programs to have a similar appeasing effect. The sharpest demands for inflation are now coming, not from the farm States, but from the silver-mining States. Silver has almost doubled in price in nine months, and Administration officials believe that if the fight over silver becomes warm, a moderate silver-buying program would mollify most of the friends of silver in Congress.

On the "sound money" side, the cry for a return to a dollar of the old gold content has practically disappeared. Most of the "sound money" advocates are prepared to accept devaluation; their demand is for stabilization. Senator Elmer Thomas, leader of the inflationists, has proposed a 50 per cent. devaluation. President Roosevelt has not stated whether he intends to make a commodity dollar, with a fluctuating content, his permanent policy, or whether he intends to stabilize on gold. Political observers point out that he is free to swing either way and that he can remove the conservative opposition by stabilizing some time before the 1934 Congressional election. The apparent hope of the Administration is that the money issue will wane as a result of higher commodity prices, attained by other means, and general recovery. As additional legislation, the Administration probably will require authorization for the gold-purchase program, which now rests on a doubtful legal basis, and power to enable the Treasury to profit from devaluation. A 50 per cent. reduction of the gold content of the dollar would yield a profit of approximately $4,000,000,000 to the Treasury, under the plan proposed by Senator Thomas.

One major question remains to be answered. Will it be an unruly Congress? Or will President Roosevelt be able to dominate its work? A few weeks ago most political observers foresaw a wild session. Opinion is now swinging the other way somewhat. No one doubts that it will be a noisy Congress, in which every candidate will be intent on talking as well as voting for home consumption. The belief has grown, however, that unless there is a sharp sag in economic recovery, the President will hold a majority on most important issues.

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Japan Prays for an Heir to the Throne

But Nipponese Statesmen Are Thinking of the Other Babies Whose Births, Increasing the Island Population by a Million a Year, Dictate Territorial Expansion

By P. W. Wilson

JAPAN awaits an interesting event. Ninety million subjects of the Emperor Hirohito are hoping that, on this occasion, the Empress Nagako may honor the nation with an heir to the throne.

Their Imperial Majesties have had a family of four children, and three of them survive. But they are princesses. A prince is thus greatly desired.

It is true that, according to the long annals of Japan, nine empresses have reigned in their own right. But by the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession was limited to male descendants and princesses are excluded from the throne.

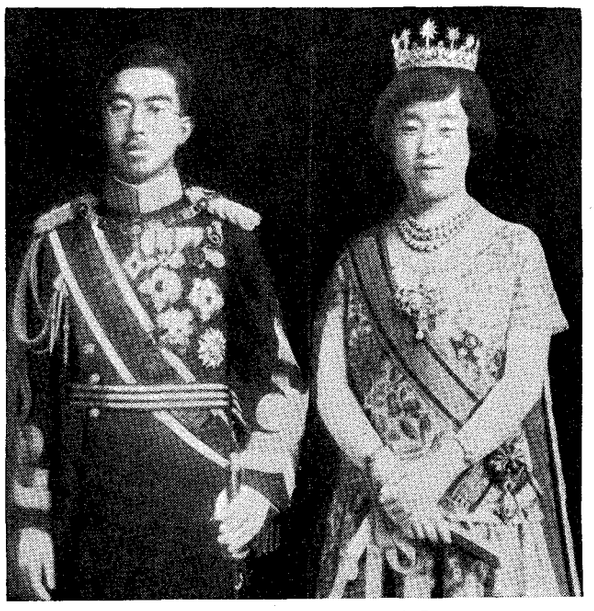
The heir presumptive of the Emperor has been, therefore, his brother, Prince Chichibu, who married Setsu-Ko Matsudaira, daughter of a Japanese Ambassador at Washington, where she was educated in the Friends' School, playing an excellent game of tennis and golf and being graduated with honors. For Prince and Princess Chichibu, the position has been somewhat delicate. There would be a failure in tact if a child were born to the Chichibus before the Emperor is blessed with a son. It is a detail of etiquette that applies, presumably, to the Emperor's second brother, Prince Nobuhito, who married the Princess Kiku, daughter of the ancient and once powerful house of Tokugawa, which provided the Shoguns who ruled Japan for 250 years.

Like his illustrious ancestors, the Emperor Hirohito enjoys a peculiar prestige. He does not reign merely over the nation. With a mystical divinity, he embodies the nation. King Louis XIV said, *"L'état, c'est moi"*—the State, the Government, it is myself. The Emperor of Japan is the governed as well as the Government. His most holy symbol is the ancient Mirror that reflects whatever it sees.

But, in ultimate essentials, the Japanese throne, with its picturesque and significant ceremonial, is no different from others. As an institution among other institutions, sacred and secular, it has to face a twentieth century that takes nothing for granted. The throne seems to be secure. But it is situated amid a turbulent flood of revolutionary influences.

During the illness of his father, the Emperor Hirohito, now in his 33rd year, was Prince Regent, and he insisted on breaking all precedent by visiting Europe. With the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain, uplifted above all parties, he was much impressed and on his return to Japan, he gave his full support to the parliamentary system.

The difficulty now is that the Parliament of Japan, like Parliaments in Italy, Germany and elsewhere, has been discredited. Politicians, it is alleged, have played politics. They have been corrupt and inefficient. An uprising of what, in Japan, corresponds to fascism has frustrated the liberal impulses of the Emperor.



The Emperor and Empress of Japan

The "patriots" have resorted to assassination. The "Blood Brotherhood League" and its allies have brutally murdered the Prime Ministers Hamaguchi and Inukai, and the financial statesmen, Inouye and Baron Takuma Dan. Nor can it be said that the criminals have been brought to speedy and adequate justice. Communists are tried *in camera* and left to spend the rest of their lives in jail. But loyalist assassins are treated as heroes.

Japan is thus a paradox. On the one hand, she is modern. On the other hand, she is ruled once more by her samurai or combative caste. General Araki leads the Army, Admiral Osumi, the Navy, and their word is supreme.

It is the super-samurai who are responsible for Japanese expansion in Manchuria, including resignation from the League of Nations, for her defiance of Russian sentiment over the Chinese Eastern Railroad, for alleged preparations to use Pacific Islands as bases for submarines and aircraft, and for the announced intention in 1935 to modify the naval formula—5-5-3—accepted at the conferences in Washington and London.

It is the super-samurai who are spending 3,000,000,000 yen a year ($1,000,000,000) on a revenue of only 1,300,000,000 yen ($430,000,000).

To students of Japanese traditions, it is easy, amid this restlessness, to envisage the position of the Emperor. The naval and military chieftains have established themselves, in effect, as a shogunate. They are the Mayors of the Palace. As Mussolini supersedes the King of Italy, as Hitler ignores Hindenburg, so do they serve their Emperor.

The person of the Emperor is not humiliated. On the contrary, he is exalted. His routine may be European. He may read and eat and sleep and bathe like an American of his age and wealth. But behind it all, there lies the Japanese background and, on domestic occasions, the Japanese ceremonial.

The meaning of this ceremonial is that a ruler so sacred as the Emperor must be preserved from contact with the people.

To the real rulers of Japan, the Emperor, thus isolated, is invaluable. He expresses and defines the nationalism which has swept them into autocracy. His name can be used as camouflage for their acts, and his prestige is impregnable. An official makes a report. It is challenged in the press. All that the official has to do, is to present the report to the Emperor, which ends the controversy. For the Emperor, being divine, can not have heard what is untrue. Not long ago, the death of a Chinese general was thus reported to the Emperor, and, since that day, the general, tho alive elsewhere, has had to be officially dead in Japan.

The return of Ambassador Debuchi from Washington to Japan, is obviously of significance. The United States, standing for the open door in an independent China, has recognized Russia, and Russia is Japan's rival in the Far East. Statesmen at Tokyo want to know at first hand whether they are affected and, if so, to what extent.

It is the custom of the Emperor to report the birth of a child to his ancestors. Guns fire and the people rejoice. But statesmen are thinking not alone of this royal infant. They have to reckon with the fact that, for the first time, Japan, by other babies, is adding a million a year to her population.

This crowded country is denied the right of emigration into North America, Australia and New Zealand. She is driven, therefore from agriculture to industry, and her exports, incredible in their cheapness—hats, bags, cotton and woolen goods—are flooding the markets of the world.

This child of the Emperor—boy or girl—will receive a birthday gift. It is a plain wooden box, adorned with the Imperial Seal, a chrysanthemum having sixteen petals. Within is white brocade, and this is wrapped around a sword, of archaic design, nine and one-half inches long. The sword is for defense.

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CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY

When Congress Meets Again 3
"Sound Money" Fight Less Furious 5
Gunning for the Bootlegger's Nine Lives 6
Newspaper Reborn 6
The Peek-Tugwell Controversy. 7
Wife May Testify 7
What *Digest* Readers Like on Radio 8
News and Comment From the National Capital . . 9
They Stand Out From the Crowd 10
At the Observation Post 11

FOREIGN COMMENT

Spain's Five Days of Anarchist Terror 12
The League Is Dead: Long Live the League! 13
China's "Ablest Statesman" Resigns. 14
Burma's Separation From India 14
Why the French Do Not Emigrate 15

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Science Probes Deeper Into Nature's Secrets 16
Chemistry's Children of the Depression 17
The Conquest of Darkness 18
Wins Achievement Award 18
Science Snap-shots 18

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Lynching Evil and Church Responsibility . . . 19
He Knows Why People Get Divorces 20
A Liquor "Creed" 21
A New Humility 21
Three Priests Preach the Gospel of Social Justice . . 21

LETTERS AND ART

Art at the Whitney Biennial 22
Lost Art of Singing 23
A Clean Bill for "Ulysses" 23
The Varied Art of Angna Enters 23
A Code for Poets 23
Among the Outstanding Books of the Week 29
On the Screen 31

PLAYING THE GAME

Moot Football Decisions of 1933 24
Should New Rules Eliminate "Trial Ball"? 26
Unusual and Amusing Incidents of the Football Season 26
The Break-up of the Athletics 26

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

The Week in Business Summarized 32

MISCELLANEOUS

Ninety Million Lamps for Christmas Trees 28
Making Student Pay His Way 28
From Our Readers to Our Readers 30
Japan Prays for an Heir to the Throne 34
The Spice of Life 36

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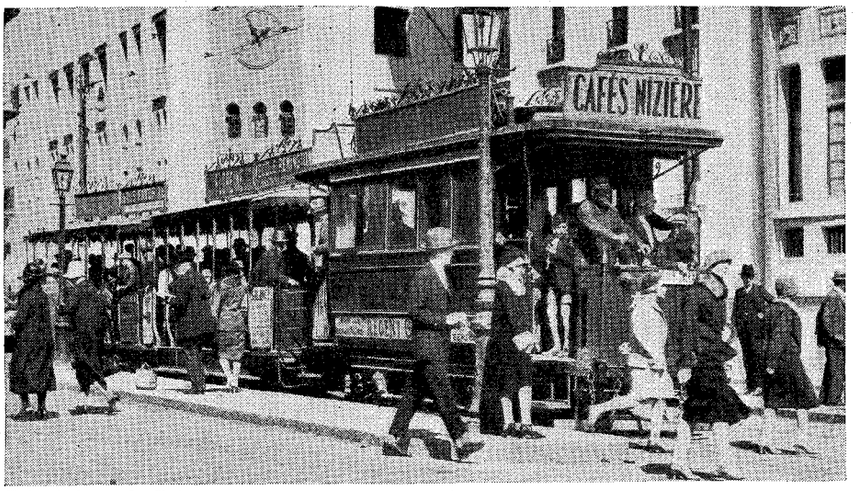
Why the French Do Not Emigrate

(Continued from page 15)

notion of foreign languages has a queerness for them; it makes them smile. There is an unreality about it. Some of my humbler friends in France who know that I use English as my chief literary medium find that fact hard to believe.

Germans, Slavs and Orientals are actually attracted by the pleasure of conquering a foreign tongue, and think nothing of the effort. The French regard the achievement as beyond their possibilities. It is amusing to see Frenchmen of the old school, who know Latin well, act as if languages much easier than Latin offered insuperable difficulties. You may say that the English are no linguists, either, and yet emigrate.

But they mostly emigrate to countries where their own language is current. If they did not have relatives or friends all over the world they would demur before leaving home.



Ewing Galloway, New York

Algiers is a busy Frenchified city. In the modern part of the Algerian capital trolley-cars with trailers do a large business

How They Regard Money

The French are not fortune-makers. The history of a Carnegie or a Ford which has trebled the ambitions of many a young man arriving in America sounds to the average Frenchman as a fairy-tale, but does not act as an incentive. Good food, a little wine, and no uncertainty about employment amply suffice for the happiness of most French people. Year after year I see tradesmen retiring from business as soon as they have a competency: the notion of adding to it till it becomes a fortune does not appeal. They have a complex attitude toward money. They love it, and superficial observers imagine that this love is a passion. But it is not so. As soon as there is money enough to make the future secure your Frenchman becomes pretty indifferent to it, and suspects that a fortune may be a tyrant. Such a man will never think it worth his while to upset his whole existence by seeking El Dorados.

The most powerful motive in the behavior of the average Frenchman is independence, financial independence like any other kind of independence. Englishmen have a fatalistic tendency and frequently show that gambler's recklessness which they have passed on to Americans. And notwithstanding their passion for freedom they do not hesitate to accept strange situations. Many a time I have seen the relatives of a ne'er-do-well in England decide with undemonstrative kindness to pay his debts and support him to the end. The object of this arrangement takes it smilingly as a final piece of luck in an unlucky existence.

The prospect of such an old age would be unbearable to most Frenchmen. Early in childhood they are taught that one must never be a burden on anybody else, and, even in adolescence, they lay by in order not to take that hateful risk. Emigration may be a way of getting rich quick, but the story of one failure can also be enough to dampen courage, and such stories are numerous and supported by statistics from which the reader must infer that emigration is a form of gambling. Instead of having recourse to such desperate methods he limits himself to the only infallible one: he saves, with his eye everlastingly on the possible evil day. This tendency accounts for his preference for civil-service jobs, which may never give him a chance to show his enterprise but which make his old age secure. Deputies and Cabinet Ministers make capital of this obsession of their electors. Hence the steady socialization of France. Hence also, unfortunately, the contrast of the individual Frenchman—so little gregarious—with the passive collectivity. A nation of officials will never favor emigration.

The Pull of Sentiment

Finally, the Frenchman is a sentimentalist. This may sound strange to the many people who regard him as a cynic without realizing that cynicism is sentiment turned sour and trying to counteract its own bitterness with a little humor. I feel certain that the lack of political sense of the French comes from their inborn belief in the loyalty of friends or allies. They are often naive to gullibility, and the foundation of naïveté is sentiment.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Packing 'Em Dry.—EAGER PLAYWRIGHT—"I wish I could think up a big, strong situation that would fill the audience with tears."

THEATER MANAGER—"I'm looking for one that will fill the tiers with audience."—*Boston Transcript.*

Faded Out on the Kiss.—A New Orleans movie patron arose from his seat while viewing a picture and shot himself. We believe we have seen that picture.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Mills of the Gods.—Maybe the good do die young, but the chances are if they'd lived they'd grown up to be just as mean as the rest of us.—*Sam Hill in the Cleveland Enquirer.*

Birth of Fame.—"Why did you tell Joe you married me because I'm such a wonderful cook? I can't boil a potato."

"But I had to give some excuse."—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Pass the Arnica.—"Jack was the goal of my ambition, but alas!"

"What happened, dear?"

"Father kicked the goal."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mowing the Hollows.—Barbers in some American towns are charging more for shaves. They state that owing to the depression their customers' faces are longer.—*Humorist.*

Beyond Forgiveness. — "If the boss doesn't take back what he said to me I shall leave."

"What did he say?"

"'You're sacked!'"—*Mucha (Warsaw).*

How to Torture Your Husband.—HE—"One night when you were away I heard a burglar. You should have seen me going down-stairs three steps at a time."

WIFE—"Where was he—on the roof?"—*V. P. I. Skipper.*

Pin a Medal on Him.—PRETTY GIRL—"It must have taken a lot of courage to rescue me as you did."

FIREMAN—"Yeh. I had to knock down three other guys who wanted to do it."—*Montreal Star.*

No He Man.—"Darling will you be my wife?"

"Will you always let me do just what I like?"

"Certainly."

"Can Mother live with us?"

"Of course, dear."

"Will you give up the club and always give me money when I ask for it?"

"Willingly, my pet."

"I'm sorry. I could never marry such a booby."—*Deutsche Illustrierte.*

No Climber.—"How did you happen to become a chiropodist?" he was asked.

"Oh," he replied, "I always was at the foot of my class at school, so just naturally drifted into this profession."—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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"Don't cry, son; you'll have plenty of time to be a kid when you grow up"

Try the Fire Hose.—An article in an English journal tells how to start an amateur glee club. The real need, however, is an article telling how to stop one.—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Hang Crape on the Brass Rail.—It is now seven or eight years since this column first expressed the opinion that the old-fashioned saloon is as archaic as a horse and buggy. The reason is obvious. Prohibition taught people more comfortable ways of drinking. Drinking came to be more nearly a general social diversion, in which both sexes participated, than it had ever been. It will continue to be a general social diversion. Drinking at a bar was an uncomfortable and tiresome procedure. Conversation at a bar ceased after the first few rounds for the reason that the dogs of the gentlemen involved began to hurt them. Conversationally, men and women are at their best sitting down. They're more comfortable, too. Most of the drinking hereafter will be in mixed company and it will be done in leisurely comfort.—*Jay E. House in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Mug Drill. — SERGEANT — "Did you shave this morning, Jones?"

RECRUIT—"Yes, sergeant."

SERGEANT — "Well, next time stand a bit closer to the razor."—*Aberdeen Journal.*

Crowning Teacher.—The blacksmith was instructing a novice in the way to treat a horseshoe.

"I'll bring the shoe from the fire and lay it on the anvil. When I nod my head you hit it with this hammer."

The apprentice did exactly as he was told, but he'll never hit a blacksmith again!—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

The Needle, Watson.—Girl Feared Slain Alive.—*Pittsburgh paper.*

Making Room.—1 twin bed, slightly used, will exchange for twin baby buggy.—*St. Paul paper.*

Etaoin Shrdlu's Sister.—Sunday for a week's run, "I'm No Angel" starring Mae cmfwyp ppp.—*Peoria paper.*

They Need Our Surplus.—Millions of dollars' worth of U. S. gods are waiting for export to Russia.—*Birmingham paper.*

Sometimes Happens Here.—Mrs. B—— is visiting her sister, Mrs. C—— of East Queen Street, who is ill with an absence in her head.—*Chambersburg (Pa.) paper.*

And Maybe More Sedate.—The flusries wese light and no real fall was expected by the Weather Bhreau. Light flussies were observed Tuesday night.

The temperature had dropped to 28 at 7 o'clok Thursday night, with slightly older weather expected.—*Louisville paper.*

Some Statesmen Are Like That.—Hawaii has the largest extinct and continually active volcano in the world.—*Wichita paper.*

Anyhow, Down With Rum.—Renewed Fight on Rum Begun by Methodists. Session Pledges to Continue War on Sobriety.—*Richmond paper.*

Frightfully Familiar.—England is suffering from a plague of aunts. In many houses these have visited rooms on the second floor.—*Montpelier (Vt.) paper.*

Einstein Will Explain.—Q. How many German-Jews have been awarded Nobel prizes?—L. D.

A. Out of three Germans who have been awarded Nobel prizes, eight have been Jews.—*New Orleans paper.*

Curtain Raiser.—State Secretary Hull was going last Saturday to the Pan-American conference at Montevideo. He was to prefarce the conference with a good-will tour of some of the South American capitals.—*Galveston paper.*

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